THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 51—No. 40. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday October 6, 1869. Established 1818

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 60 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon, to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 00 per year in advance.

Communications, on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris. Laces, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, sacques, basques, &c. N. W. corner of 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sep22;6m.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this Institution will commence on **Tuesday, September 14, 1869.** Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss Mary A Bunn, who takes the place of Miss Dever, graduated in Pittsburgh High School while the subscriber was its Principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher, were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher in this Seminary.

Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal,

aug25:tf] D. H. A. M'LEAN.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE Opens its Fifteenth Annual Session the **11th of September**, under the superintendence of the Principal, **Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M.** Special attention will be paid to the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools. Music, vocal and instrumental, by a competent Professor, at moderate rates. Lads prepared for College, or given a Business education. Languages, ancient and modern, by highly efficient teachers, as well as Painting, Drawing and Wax-work. Send for a Catalogue to

REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

aug.11:tf

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 101 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets [june16:1y

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

je9:tf] J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.

june9:6m

NOTICE:—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Joseph M. Reed takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.

Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots' Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.

my26'69:1y.

J. S. RUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in Court House. [may12:tf.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21:1y.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar 31:1y.

W. A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in S. C. Hannen's drug store, on Water street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation hours between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at above Drug Store.

y14:tf,

T. J. Chandler & Sons, Dentists, Rochester, Pa. Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. [nov4'68:1y.

F. M. ANDERSON, General Police, Detective and Collection Agency, Office, at Rail-Road Depot, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention, on reasonable terms. [apr28,'69:tf.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning Coal to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINGS.

Dec. 2, 1869.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly atteded to.

sept9'68:1y.

DENTISTRY.—[illegible] GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER [illegible] the Dry Rubber [illegible] as a base for teeth. Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted.

Feb3:1y.

AMARANT Lodge No. 294, I.O.G.T. meets in Collin's Hall, Rochester, Monday evening at 7 o'clock. [feb10:1

ZUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

ap17'68:3m.

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House.

apr17,1869:tf

HENRY MERZ. Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore). Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

apr7,1869:1y

INDUSTRY SALT CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Table and Coarse Salt, at Industry, Beaver county, Pa. All salt put up in good order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to.

S. B. BRIGGS, Manager.
E. BLUNT, Sec. & Treasurer.

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

apr29'68

LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale
ONE THREE ACRE OUT LOT,
situated between the two cemeteries in Beaver Pa. The lot is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well suited for either gardening or grazing purposes. It is under fence. Apply to or address

HENRY BENZ,
Beaver, Pa.

sep29:3m.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of John McLaughlin, of New Brighton borough, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to

HAMILTON BANNON,
Administrator.

sep29:6t.

Miners Wanted.—The undersigned wishes to employ two steady miners to work in his coal bank on McKinley's Run, near Rochester. Employment to such will be given until spring. Call soon. J. C MOLTER.

sep29'3t.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his farm, situated in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, for sale. The farm contains 207 acres, about 130 of which are cleared and the whole under fence; the balance is well timbered. About 100 acres of the cleared land is first and second bottom. A large portion of the whole tract is underlaid with ore and coal. The farm is well watered. On the farm are two comfortable dwelling houses, a stone spring-house, and a frame barn forty by sixty feet, and a log barn thirty by sixty feet, together with all necessary out buildings. A large orchard of bearing fruit trees on the land; also 500 grape vines set out last fall, and 1000 gooseberry plants at same time. Payments easy. Call on or address, HUGH MARSHALL,

North Sewickly P. O., Beaver county Pa.

P. S. The above farm is known as the "Dr. Robert Cunningham farm." [jy7;6m*

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

A magnificent Pen Design, 18x27 inches of the lamented ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S IMMORTAL EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, executed by W. A. COLLINS of No. 17 Nassau St., N. Y., having been Photo-Lithographed by the celebrated Osborne Process. Copies are now ready for sale and can be procured by application to the subscribers.

This work, irrespective of its great historic value, is the most superb piece of penmanship ever executed, and in itself is an ornament that should adorn every household. No liberty loving American should be without a copy. None can form an idea of its chasteness of design, beauty of execution, and completeness of detail, without examination. It has been pronounced by the most experienced connoisseurs as equal to the finest steel plate engraving, and the fact of its having been executed with an ordinary steel pen and common writing ink is taken into consideration, it ranks as a marvel of patience, perseverance and art. Copies will be sent to any address in the union on receipt of $2.50 each.

COLLINS & CO.,
No. 17 Nassau-st., New York

sep1:3m

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice.

Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, *PA.*
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER,

mar 24:tf

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE,
HAS OPENED A STORE IN
NEW BRIGHTON,
To WHOLESALE and RETAIL
WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
GLASS, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, NAILS,
Mixed Paints.
Colors, in Oil and Dry,
Carbon Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Neat's Foot Oil,
Lard Oil,
Spirits Terpentine,
Coach Body Varnish.
COPAL VARNISH,
FURNITURE VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
SHELLAC AND
BLACK VARNISH,
COALE'S PATENT JAPAN
ARTIST'S MATERIALS,
Picture Frames, (to order,)
LOOKING GLASSES,
LOOKING GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH AND PLATE
WINDOW GLASS,
FRENCH ZINC,
ENGLISH AND
GERMAN GLUE,
SAND PAPER, &C.
His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.

jan1,'69.

MERCHANT TAILORING.—The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of New Brighton and vicinity that in addition to his usual stock of Goods, he has just received a large lot of French cloths, English Meltons, French Doeskin cassimeres, American cassimeres, suitable for Fall and Winter wear; also a fine assortment of the latest styles of vestings, all of which he will make up to order at the shortest notice and on very favorable terms.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

At his store will also be found everything in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, which he will dispose of at a moderate profit.

GEORGE BRAUN.
Store on Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

sep1:3m*

Extraordinary
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION
IN BEAVER,

SIMON [illegible] & CO.,
keep the best, largest and freshest stock of
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c,
in Beaver county.

And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all; we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best
TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
PURE SPICES
Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,
also the best brands of
Tobacco and Cigars
to be found in the place
We make a specialty of
FLOUR & FEED,
buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us. [jan6.

T. O. MORGAN.
SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries.
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.
Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.
Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19;68.

THE PEOPLE'S
Cooperative Life Insurance Company
OF
BEAVER, PA.,
Incorporated by special Act of the Legislature, April 14th, 1869.

Officers:
E. P. KUHN, Esq., President,
D. M'KINNEY, JR., Treasurer,
M. R. ADAMS, Secretary.
A. W. TAYLOR, General Agent.

This Company is now fully organized, and Circulars containing its Constitution and By-Laws may be obtained by applying to the
General Office.
IN
BEAVER, Penn'a.
We Invite the Public
Before Insuring Elsewhere, to a Careful Examination of the Co-operative System,

As illustrated in our circular, and the security offered to the insured. A limited number of energetic Agents, who can give sufficient security for the faithful performance of duty, will find permanent employment by application to the General Agent in person or by letter. [je9tf

WALL PAPER
&
WINDOW SHADES
In great variety, also
SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS SLATES,
The largest and cheapest assortment of ALBUMS to be found in either city, at
F. E. WELL & CO'S.,
NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sept15;1y.

Miscellaneous.

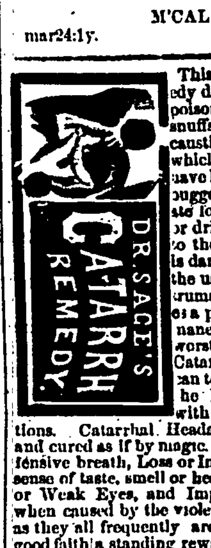
Dissolution.—The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of S. and J. C. Kroesen, of Beaver Falls, was dissolved on the 22d day of September, 1869. All unsettled business of the late firm will be attended to by Sam'l Kroesen.

SAM'L. KROESEN,
J. C. KROESEN.

sept29;3t.

SPRING STOCK.
CARPETS
Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.
M'CALLUM BROTH'S.
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA
Have on hand
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.
From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.
WINDOW SHADES,
Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.
Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.
M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24:1y.



This Infallible Remedy does not, like the poisonous irritating snuffs and strong caustic solutions with which the people have long been humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing in the use of such nostrums, but it produces a perfect and permanent cure of the worst cases of chronic Catarrh, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, Loss or Impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, and Impaired Memory, when caused by the violence of Catarrh, as they all frequently are. We offer in good faith a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Ask your Druggist for the Remedy, but if he has not yet got it on sale don't be put off by accepting any miserable worse than worthless substitute, but enclose sixty cents to me and the Remedy will be sent you post paid. Four packages $2, or one dozen for $5.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., [illegible]

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods
Speyerer & Sons,
Corner of Water and James Streets
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at
REASONABLE PRICES,
Consisting of
DRY GOODS.
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*
HARDWARE, IRON,
NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS
ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, choice brands of WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in oil, and a general variety of Oil Dryers, and Putty.
Queensware and Willow Ware,
FLOUR, FLOUR,
We still have control of the celebrated
CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,
also of that favorite brand, Clement & Stevens high ground flour,
NEWCREEK FLOUR.
We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at
Pittsburgh Prices
thus saving freight, we also offer at wholesale and retail, NAILS, WHITE & WATER LIME, SALT, SOAP,
Feed. Grain, &c., &c.

☞ Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.
RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.
P. S. Also agents for the
KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER
and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.
PLOWS.

may12:1y.

Miscellaneous.

Notice to Stockholders.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Co. will be held at the office of C. B. Hurst, Rochester, Pa., on Saturday October 23d, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m. to hear and decide on the report of the Committee appointed to find purchasers for the mill and other property belonging to the company.

sep29:4w. M. DARRAGH, Pres't.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.
Car Factory Buildings,
NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.
Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.
LOOK AT THE PRICES!
FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE
RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$14 50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven.	18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy.	10.25
" 2, " " " "	13.00
" 3, " " " "	17.00

HEATING STOVES,

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy,	8.00
" 3, " " " "	10.00
" 4, " " " "	15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No. 93,	Grate	15½ inch,	$2.60
" 92,	"	17 "	2.65
" D,	"	18 "	2.95
" 91,	"	19 "	3.25
" 75,	"	19 "	3.25
" C,	"	20 "	3.50
" 221,	"	21 "	4.00
" 19C,	"	21½ "	4.75
" 5,	"	21½ "	4.75
" 123,	"	23½ "	5.40
" 78,	"	23½ "	5.00

FENDERS.

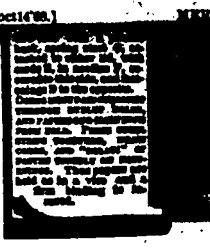
No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide,	.75
" 73, " " Narrow,	3.75
" 14, Fancy "	2.75
" 14, " without Rod,	2.75
" 22, Plain Rod,	2.00
" 22, Box, without Rod.	1.75
" 28, " " "	1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled,	$1.25
" " with Ornamental Centre,	1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.
TERMS CASH.

oct14'68.] MERRICK & CO.



Every One his Own Book-Binder,
With
EMERSON'S PATENT.

LADIES can bind their Fashion Magazine, Papers and Sheet Music.

GENTLEMEN can bind their Manuscripts, Briefs, Sermons, Journals, Office and Newspapers.

CHILDREN can bind their Pamphlet Pictorials and Sunday School Papers, &c., &c., as neatly and substantially as if done at the regular Book-Binders, and at about one-half the usual cost.

A complete and desirable article—everybody needs it.

For sale by Martin S. Lyon [General agent for H. H. Richards & Co., manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.,] at wholesale and retail. Call and examine, or address for particulars MARTIN S. LYON, Beaver, Pa.

☞ A sample of this Binder—size of Argus—may be seen at the Argus office. [sept22 1y.

GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL & WINTER
DRY GOODS.
AT
JAMES A. FORTUNE'S
IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.
Dry Goods of Every Description.
DRESS GOODS
A Large stock.
Genuine Country Flannel
VERY CHEAP.
Men and Boy's Wear.
HATS & CAPS,
A LARGE STOCK.
SHAWLS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.,
Selling at Pittsburgh Prices.
New Goods Recieved Daily.
Call Early and
SECURE BARGAINS,
As we can not be Undersold.
STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.
No Trouble to Show Goods.
REMEMBER THE PLACE!
JAMES A. FORTUNE,
DIAMOND, ROCHESTER Pa.

mar31;1y—ch. jy 21.—ch. sep29.

Agents can now get Territory for
MARK TWAIN'S
NEW BOOK, with 234 Engravings,
The Innocents Abroad
OR THE
New Pilgrim's Progress

Is the quintessence of himself, the condensation and concentration of all his powers. No stoicism can withstand its geniality and humor. It is the most readable, enjoyable, laughable and popular book printed for years.

Agents rarely have so good a chance for money making, as this book will sell itself. 20,000 Volumes printed in advance and now ready for Agents. Circulars giving full information sent free. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn. Or BLISS & CO., Newark, N. J.

sep29tf.

Miscellaneous.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South Third Street
PHILADELPHIA.
GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
[illegible]

DRY GOODS.
ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
at the old establishment of
J. W. BARKER & CO.,
NO. 59 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH PENN'A.

Having closed out all their old stock at Administrators sale, J. W. Barker & Co. have received an entirely new stock of
DRY GOODS
In Every Department of the Trade.

As everything was closed out at the late sale, customers may rely that everything now offered is *New, Fresh, Seasonable and Cheap.*

GOODS SOLD AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Liberal discount to Clergymen and their families.

N. B.—Barker & Co. have now the best stock in the city. [sep8tc.

The Safe Deposit Company,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Incorporated for the safe keeping
OF BONDS, OTHER SECURITIES, &C.,
No. 83 Fourth Avenue.
GUARANTEE RATES.

Government and [illegible] Securities, including Bank Bills, [illegible] $1 00 per $1,000.
Gold Coin or [illegible]
Silver Coin or [illegible]
Silver or Gold [illegible] owner's estimate of full value, [illegible] for bulk, on a [illegible] of the life of the maker.

The company is also prepared to Rent Small Iron Safes, (each furnished with a tin box) inside its Burglar Proof Vault, the Renter exclusively holding the key thereof, at the following rates, viz: $15, $20, $30, $60, $75 and $100 per annum. Also, to store Books of Account, Valuable Title papers, etc., at reasonable rates.

President:
WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President:
HENRY LLOYD.
Directors:

William Phillips,	Byron H. Painter,
Henry Lloyd,	Joseph S. Morrison,
William Rea,	George Black,
Wm. M. Lyon,	Curtis G. Hussey.
Jas. I. Bennett.	

Secretary and Treasurer:
S. F. VON BONNHORST.

sep29;3m,

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Walter Pennel dec'd. of the borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to

JONATHAN PAUL, Adm'r.
sept22;6t. Freedom, P. O.

JOHN SHARP,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Provisions,
CORN, OATS,
MILL FEED, AND FLAXSEED MEAL,
DRAINAGE-PIPE,
Of all Sizes; and
IMPROVED CHIMNEY-TOPS,
For Sale at Manufacturer's Prices.
CALL AND EXAMINE,
CASH Paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Goods Delivered Free of Charge,
ROCHESTER, Pa. May 5, 1869.

may12:6m

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.

The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.

BOOKS,
BOOKS,
BOOKS.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,
ON HAND.

STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,

An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated
Foley's Gold Pen,
for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwaters School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.
ALSO
on hand Toy and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

J. F. PRICE,
Dec31 Broadway, New Brighton

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

THE GOVERNORS OF PENN'A.

MR. EDITOR:—Seven years ago I walked through the room at Harrisburg containing the painted likenesses of every Governor of Pennsylvania since the formation of our Constitution. There were then (1862) fifteen likenesses of these distinguished men, and the sight inspired me with a strong desire to write a sketch of the administration of each, from my own recollection. This I communicated to you, and you kindly encouraged me in doing so, which I promised to do, and furnish you with the result. This I have neglected until another picture is added to the group. That one I have not seen, as I have not been at Harrisburg since it was put up.

Thomas Mifflin, of Philadelphia, was the first Governor of Pennsylvania under the Constitution, in 1790. Of this Governor the writer of this article knows nothing from recollection; but history records him as a highly respectable man. His name is signed to the Constitution of the United States, formed in 1778, and to the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, formed in 1790. Governor Mifflin, I think, died about, or a little before the expiration of his Gubernatorial term, having served nine years.

Thomas M'Kean, of Philadelphia, the second Governor of Pennsylvania, was elected to that office in 1799, nine years after he had signed the Constitution of the State. His place ofn ativity was Chatham, a village of Chester county, near the Delaware State line. His father was a worthy innkeeper at Chatham, and it detracts nothing from the good character of this great jurist and statesman to say that when a boy he was hostler for his father.

Thomas M'Kean, when a young man, received a good classical education, and rose to the highest honors his native State could bestow. As a Chief Justice he stood very high, and his decisions are considered as among the clearest and most judicious of any delivered in his day.

Thomas M'Kean was elected by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania soon after the organization of that party, and in the same year that Thomas Jefferson was elected President of United States. The first term of Mr. M'Kean passed harmoniously and he was re-elected in 1802. During his second term he opposed some favorite measures of the Legislature, and an open rupture took place between the Executive and the Democratic party in that body. A law giving jurisdiction to justices of the peace in all cases up to one hundred dollars, and an arbitration law was passed, although both were warmly opposed by the Governor. The disaffection became so great that in 1805 the Democratic party nominated Simon Snyder as their candidate for Governor; but the Governors patronage was large, and all the office holders and the most of their friends stood by the Governor; and the Federalists going with them, again elected Thos. M'Kean as executive for a third term. The last term of the Governor passed rather quietly, and at the close he retired to private life.

Simon Snyder was the third Governor of Pennsylvania, and the first [illegible] and the Federal party made a fierce opposition to his election. They were opposed to leather-aproned Governors; but the people willed it and he was elected in 1808 by a large majority. In addition to his being one of the working people he was the first Governor of German descent. He received a good common education and possessed a great share of good common sense. His residence was Selinsgrove, Union county, but he was originally of Lancaster county.

During Governor Snyder's first term of office, a difficulty arose between him and James Madison, then President of the United States. This contention was about some property in Philadelphia, claimed by individuals, and guaranteed to them by the State of Pennsylvania. This property Mr. Snyder attempted to defend against the claim of the United States, but the controversy was not serious, and was soon amicably adjusted by the State of Pennsylvania paying the money to the Government of the United States. In this controversy the Governor lost and gained some friends but on the whole made fully as much out of the defense of State right doctrine as any other has done since his day.

In 1811 Simon Snyder was triumphantly elected a second time. The next year the United States declared war against Great Britain, and in the struggle which followed all the energies of the Union were called into action. In this emergency Governor Snyder proved an able aid to the General Government He devotsd all his energies to bringing out the full strength of the State. Volunteers received every aid and encouragement the Governor could give them. At that time our nation was a weak one; our volunteers and drafted militia were poorly paid, only receiving $8 dollars a month with rations, but had to find their own clothing. During the first two years of the war our land forces were badly beaten on the northern frontier. Gen. Hull surrendered, Generals Wilkinson, Winder and Smyth, were unfortunate leaders; and our troops were sent to Halifax, as prisoners of war. In all these trials Gov. Snyder never for a moment faltered in his exertions for the good of the country, proving him worthy of the trust confided to him. Fortunately for the country, we were everywhere successful on the ocean, and our navy bravely humbled our proud and tyrannical adversary. Perry beat and captured the British fleet on Lake Erie on the 10th of September, 1814, and our young Generals were more fortunate than the old. McCombs, Brown, Harrison, and others, did their country good service and cheered the hearts of the lovers of our country everywhere. It is almost a pity to report that a considerable part of the Federal party made a serious opposition to the measures of the United States Government during the heat of the war, rejoicing at our defeats and denying our victories. They advocated the claims of Britain, and called a convention to meet at Hartford, Connecticut. It is said they intended to resolve that the war must cease, but they had prudence or decency enough not to publish any resolutions or proceedings. It was supposed that the vandalism of the British in burning Washington city, and every defenceless town on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, deterred the Hartford convention from publishing their proceedings. Be this as it may the party was badly disgraced by their opposition to the Government of the country at such a time.

In 1814 Simon Snyder was elected for the third term almost without opposition. During his administration a difference of opinion arose between him and his friends in the Legislature relative to chartering a number of new banks (eight or ten). Mr. Snyder opposed it as a financial mistake, but the Legislature passed it over his veto, and the new banks went into operation with more sail than ballast; and, as the Governor had predicted, they soon upset or run aground. In this transaction the Governor gained much credit for his prudence and his financial judgment.

In 1815 the war ended, and at the end of Gov. Snyder's third term, in a time of peace and prosperity, he retired to private life, much beloved by his friends and respected by all.

In 1817 William Findley, of Franklin county, was elected the fourth Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Findley had assisted in forming the Constitution of Pennsylvania. He was the forth and last of the signers of that instrument called to the office of Governor. He was a gentleman of reputable attainments and possessed great goodness of heart. Indeed, it was with great difficulty that he could pronounce the word "no." It might in truth be said of Gov. Findley that "his feelings leaned to virtues side;" but he was the Governor of the Democratic party, and the Federalists made desperate attacks on him. During his administration no particular measures of State policy were agitated; but the two opposing parties were about equally divided in the House of Representatives, and this circumstance caused stormy sessions. Mr. Findley had been State Treasurer before he was Governor, and a matter of about three hundred dollars in amount, said to have been lost in counterfeit or broken bank notes, could not be fully explained, and the opposing party strove hard to prove a fraud out of the transaction. It was a small sum, but the Federal party exerted every nerve to impeach the Governor, and would have succeeded, but two prominent men of their party refused to go against Mr. Findley, and boldly cast their votes for his acquittal. These men were William Wilkins, of Allegheny, and Richard M. Coulter, of Westmoreland. In 1820 these gentlemen cast their first votes with the Democratic party. Mr. Findley was again the candidate of his party for a second term, but was defeated by Joseph Heister, of Berks. The majority was small (1,400). Mr. Findley was afterward elected to the Senate of the United States.

Joseph Heister, of Berks, was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by a small majority in 1820. He was what was then called a third party Democrat; but he was the candidate of the Federal party. He was a wealthy citizen of Reading and a gentleman of good standing. During his administration a sum of money was legislated to the Union canal, and as the work ended at Reading, the people were ready to charge the Governor with complicity in the transaction. Little else worthy of note transpired during Mr. Heister's term of office, at the end of which he refused to be again a candidate for Gubernatorial honors. He was the fifth Governor of the State.

John Andrew Shultze was elected the sixth Governor of Pennsylvania in 1823. The Federal party had again nominated a third party Democrat. The Federalists and twice gained the election by nominating a Democrat, but the third attempt failed, although they had chosen a worty gentleman and a fine scholar for their candidate. This gentleman was Andrew Gregg, of Centre county. In this election the Federalists of Pennsylvania made the last desperate effort, and were defeated by a large majority. James Buchanan, of Lancaster, presided over a meeting in which the resolutions commenced that "*We as Federalists*, will support Andrew Gregg, of Centre county, for Gov. of Pennsylvania." The failure of the Federalists in this election seemed [illegible] about a quarter of a century.

Mr. Shultze's administration was really a good one—his patronage was very large, owing to the natural growth of the State, and the system of internal improvement having just been adopted and placed in the hands of the Governor.

This power was exercised with great prudence and good judgement. It might indeed be said that Governor Shultze called the best sense of the State around him—his officers everywhere were capable and honest. No Governor of Pennsylvania ever made better appointments, and it is certainly no dishonor to Simon Cameron to have been charged with being his secret and confidential adviser.

During Mr. Shultze's administration, the spirit of improvement was abroad in the State. From the tidewater to the lakes all were in expectation of public improvements. The Governor opposed the loan of a million of dollars, but had to bow to the will of the people, and at the end of his second term we had borrowed six millions of dollars. The Legislature took the appointment of Canal Commissioners out of the hands of the Governor and placed it in their own—and economy was not the order of the day with that body.

In 1826 Mr. Shultze was re-elected Governor of Pennsylvania without any serious opposition, and passed his last term of office without much opposition. John Andrew Shultze was in truth the last Democratic-Republican of the old school elected in Pennsylvania. The two political parties broke to pieces during Governor Shultze's administration, and the strongest political organization was formed out of the two that ever existed in the United States. In 1823 none called themselves Federalists. The name of Federalists had become odious; but under the lead of cunning, sagacious men, they formed a new and powerful party called the Jackson Democrats. Every Federal newspaper in the State of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia joined the party. Every Federal paper in Pennsylvania but three turned Jackson Democrats. The three exceptions were the U. S. *Gaz.* of Philadelphia, the *Village Record*, of West Chester, and the Pittsburgh *Gazette*.

In Congress the Democratic Republican party had always nominated a President for the United States by a Congressional caucus, and in 1829 they nominated Wm. H. Crawford of Georgia; but it was soon evident that the party would not agree to this nomination. The party was greatly divided. The claims of Crawford, Adams, Clay, Calhoun and Jackson were all urged on the party. In this situation no choice was made by the people in 1824, and John Q. Adams was elected by Congress. Mr. Adams' administration was a very pure one; but he was much persecuted, and in 1828 the Federal and Democratic amalgamation had become so well organized that Gen. Jackson was elected by a large majority—receiving fifty two thousand majority in Pennsylvania.

During the war, of 1812, the Federals stigmatized Gen. Jackson as a "low blackguard without talents virtue, or decency." They said that Gen. Adair planned the defenses of Orleans and constructed the fortifications—that Gen. Jackson arrived at New Orleans four days before the British attack, examined the works and pronounced them well arranged and defensible. The battle was fought and we had *eight men killed*—both parties keeping their ground. The British took two weeks to bury their dead, care for the wounded and re-embark. But out of those circumstances the Federalists built a powerful political party which lasted for nearly forty years, and was only broken by a large majority of that party taking up arms against the United States government.

In 1829, George Wolf, of Northampton county, was elected the seventh Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wolf was an old school Federalist, but in the new arrangement he was called to office as the first Governor of the amalgamated party. Gov. Wolf was a pleasant gentleman, courteous in his manners to friend and foe. No one could find fault with his deportment, and he appeared to know nothing of his enemies. Indeed he appeared to think that he was the Governor of the whole State and not of a party; but his appointments were strictly confined to the new amalgamated party; the Federal wing receiving a full share. In the selection of advisers Governor Wolf did not appear to possess the good judgment of his immediate predecessor—the Governor was thought to be far superior to his advisers, both in wisdom and prudence.

In 1832, Mr. Wolf was reelected Governor for a second term.

The Executive patronage was very large, the expenditures being nearly three millions per annum. Such a heavy disbursement was hard to manage with economy. The Governor was a man of honest intentions, and he attempted to keep down expenditures as much as possible, but his efforts were fruitless. At one time he sent a message to the Legislature, saying that "prodigality and profusion" was the order of the day. During his six years' administration the permanent loans were increased sixteen millions of dollars, and the State debt rose twenty-two millions.

Toward the close of Governor Wolf's second term it became apparent that he could not be elected a third time. There was defection in the old Democratic Republican wing of the party, and a strong feeling against Freemasonry was in existence in almost every county in the State, and in 1835, Joseph Ritner, the Anti-mason candidate, was elected, and Mr. Wolf defeated. During the executive term of Governor Wolf, the Legislature passed an act putting direct tax on landed property. This tax was necessary to raise money to pay the interest on the State debt, but the people did not like the measure.

Joseph Ritner, the eighth Governor of Pennsylvania, was elected by the Anti-masonic party in 1835. He is now the link between the living and the dead Governors—all his predecessors in office being dead. Mr. Ritner was originally of Cumberland, and that place is now his residence. He is a self made man and deserves great credit for his advancement in life. He called around him men of powerful talents, and no doubt good intentions, but they were better calculated to fight a party into power than to sustain it prudently while there.

The spirit of improvement rather increased than diminished during Mr. Ritner's administration, and new works were put under contract. The North Branch extension, the West Branch extension and the Gettysburg railroad were all surveyed and put under contract. The operations on the two former were soon abandoned. The prosecution of those two works was not judicious, but the Governor and canal commissioners deserved credit for their exertions to complete the North Branch canal. It was a noble work, connecting the tidewater with the lakes by a continuous canal through the Allegheny mountains. No other in the United States had been cut through the Alleghenies. In New York State the tidewater in the Hudson river flows entirely through the Allegheny [illegible] the York and Erie canal was in great part through a plain country, but with little lockage. In truth, the Pennsylvania canal passing thro' the counties of Lancaster, Dauphin, Perry, Juniata, Union, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia Luzerne, Wyoming and Bradford, is a splendid work; and, although now somewhat overshadowed by railroads, it still does credit to its projectors. At the commencement of Mr. Ritener's administration the canal was finished to the head of Wyoming Valley, but still nearly one hundred miles through the mountains to the New York State line was untouched. This part was surveyed and put under contract and prosecuted vigorously, but at the end of the Governor's term of office it was in an unfinished condition.

About the time of Mr. Ritner's election the United States distributed a large surplus revenue among the States. The share of Pennsylvania was about four millions. This enabled the Legislature to carry on the public works without making permanent loans. The party also chartered one bank with a heavy capital and increased the capital of another bank in Philadelphia, making a heavy bonus with conditions to loan money to the State as might be required. The bonus paid by those banks was applied to the use of common schools. The terms of these charters were hard, and they eventually failed.

During Gov. Ritner's administration the feeling against the Masonic institution was so strong in the State that nearly all the lodges closed their doors and the ceremonies for a time seemed to be at an end. But the Legislature of the State raised a committee of investigation into the evil tendency of Masonry, and summoned the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania before its bar to give testimony as to their secrets. Those gentlemen came before the legislative committee, but positively refused to testify. They were threatened with imprisonment for contempt, but they resolutely refused to give evidence. This action of the Legislature was thought by many to be persecution, and although the matter was dropped it evidently weakened the Anti-Masonic party in the State.

During Gov. Ritner's term of office no standing loans were made. The State tax was taken off and the interest of the State debt paid. Gov. Ritner was a candidate for the office of Governor a second time in 1838, but was defeated by David R. Porter. Mr. Ritner was an Old School Democrat.

In 1838 David R. Porter was elected the ninth Governor of Pennsylvania. He was the son of Gen. Andrew Porter, a highly respectable officer of the Revolution. The whole family were Democrats, and famous for the number of offices they held. Perhaps no family in the United States held more offices than the Porter family, and but one individual of that stock, in Pennsylvania or Maryland, belonged to the Federal side, and he went over to Canada during the war of 1812. During Gov. Porter's administration a great financial crisis took place in the Union, and Pennsylvania, with her heavy debt, was badly prepared for it. Martin Van Buren, the President of the United States, was forced to call an extra session of Congress to devise means to carry the National Government thro' the year. In this State of things Gov. Porter recommended the sale of all the bank and bridge stocks of the State and the resumption of the State tax, all of which was complied with by the Legislature. This would not all do. The payment of the interest on the State debt was postponed, and the State credit was bad at home and worse abroad. The English bondholders in general, and Sir Sidney Smith in particular, were loud in denunciation of our conduct. Indeed, they threatened war to make Pennsylvania comply with her obligations. There was no specie in circulation and our change was made of corporation, or individual notes. In this emergency the Whig party of the Pennsylvania Legislature, with some help from their opponents, passed an act to issue a large amount of relief notes, securing their redemption by making them receivable in payment of taxes and tolls. Gov. Porter and his party opposed this issue, but it turned out just what it purported to be—a relief measure. At such a time, they were received by the people gladly. Wm. F. Johnston, afterwards Governor of the State, was the originator of this measure, and gained much credit for his financial knowledge.

During this crisis a stay law was passed postponing the collection of debts on certain conditions. The prosecution of the public works were all stopped. This financial crisis happened in time of profound peace and agricultural prosperity. A State convention held in 1838 altered the Constitution confining the Governor of the State to two terms (six years), and at the end of Governor Porter's constitutional term in 1844, he was succeeded in office by Francis R. Shunk.

In 1844 Francis R. Shunk was elected the tenth Governor of Pennsylvania. Governor Findley was father-in-law to Governor Shunk, and the descendants have the blood of two Governors coursing through their veins.

Mr. Shunk was a man of commanding appearance, much above the common height, and very erect. He was originally of Berks, but had long been a citizen of Dauphin county. He was for a quarter of a century clerk to the Legislature, and for several years clerk to the Canal Commissioners. Mr. Shunk was like an index to the proceedings of the Legislature, and his courteous treatment to members of that body made him friends all over the State. Few members of the Legislature left without feeling that they were under obligations to Mr. Shunk. Gov. Shunk was deficient in self confidence—he was more of a politician than a statesman, and tread very steadily in the footsteps of the party. During his administration the payment of the interest due by the State was resumed.

Gov. Shunk died before the term for which he was elected expired, but finding death approaching he resigned his office and did not die a Governor. He was succeded by William F. Johnston, President of the Senate who served as Governor until the next general election.

In 1848 William F. Johnston was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. He was the eleventh State Governor. His administration was considered good. Much credit was given him for his management of the financial affairs of the State. At the commencement of his administration the State debt was over forty millions, having been increased eighteen millions, in the last nine years. The interest of this large sum was regularly paid.

In 1851 William Bigler, of Clearfield Co. was elected the twelfth Governor of Pennsylvania. His administration was a very quit one, without anything transpiring worthy of note. Mr. Bigler deserved credit for his advancement in life, being a self made man. After Mr. Bigler's term expired as Governor, he was elected United States Senator for one term.

In 1854 James Pollock, of Northumberland, was elected the thirteenth Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Pollock was elected as the Whig candidate and was a gentleman of fine [illegible] elected by a combination of circumstances so curious that they are worth an explanation. In general, the amalgamated Democratic party had about twenty thousand majority over their opponents. At this election, they were left forty thousand in the minority. This was truly a sweeping change, and Democratic orators were puzzeled to explain it. They said the Whigs had done this by meanly calling themselves "Know Nothings," but all acquitted a large portion of the respectable Whigs from joining in the scheme. They admitted 40,000 majority, and a large portion of the Whigs not voting with the majority. Now the question arises, where did this vote come from? They were not fraudulent votes; where did they come from? Plainly, from the Democratic party. It was a Democratic movement of disaffection. They were all Democratic votes, given for some good cause or strong reason. It is ridiculous to charge the Whigs with increasing sixty thousand by changing their name.

The explanation is plain. A number of Democrats, in Philadelphia, formed a Native American party.—Those men complained that foreigners received nearly all the offices and rich contracts in the gift of the party; and George W. Woodward, an active young Democrat of Luzerne county, in the convention to alter and amend the Constitution of the State, made a powerful Native American speech. In this he declared he did not think a foreigner ought to have the right of voting in Pennsylvania. This was a long, able and well digested speech, delivered by an ardent young Democratic member of the State convention, after he had lifted his hand and sworn in the presence of the most High to faithfully perform his duty. This speech was bold Native Americanism, and the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward may be said to be one of the strongest speakers of that party.—Surely this was not a Whig trick.

But another powerful feeling operated on the people. Forty millions of dollars had been expended by the State. Almost princely fortunes had been made in Pennsylvania by contractors, and this almost entirely by foreign Roman Catholics. But one solitary foreign Protestant had received a contract on the public works, and he made but little money. It was noticed that this class of foreigners voted what they called Democratic votes, and it was believed that the rich jobs, and a great number of offices, were given them as a reward for their votes. This had always been thought a delicate subject, but the truth should always be fearlessly told.

During Governor Pollock's administration the main line of the public works from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was sold to the Pennsylvania railroad company for nine millions of dollars. This work had been very unproductive to the State, and the sale was a judicious act and highly beneficial to the people of Pennsylvania. It laid the ground work of the reduction of the State debt, and removed the cause of much contention if not of corruption, in the State. The terms of the contract have been faithfully complied with by the purchasers.

At the end of his first term Gov. Pollock refused to be again a candidate. It may in truth be said he made a good Governor.

In 1857 William F. Packer, of Lycoming county, was elected the fourteenth Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Packer was a gentleman of respectable acquirements, and possessed some originality of thought.

Nothing worthy of note transpired during the administration of Gov. Packer except the transfer of all the remaining canals of the State to the Sunbury and Erie railroad company. The works thus disposed of were nearly of the same length of those sold to the Pennsylvania railroad company and about as productive to

Concluded on fourth page.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Oct. 6, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869,

JOHN W. GEARY.

Judge of Supreme Court,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

Republican Nominees!

Senate,
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Assembly,
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
ANDREW J. BUFFINGTON,
HARVEY J. VANKIRK.
Sheriff,
ARTHUR SHIELDS,
Treasurer.
EBEN ALLISON.
Register and Recorder,
DARIUS SINGLETON.
Clerk of Court.
JOHN C. HART.
Commissioner,
JOSEPH BRITTAIN,
Auditor,
W. H. LUKENS.
Poor House Director.
ROBERT COOPER.
Coroner.
DANIEL CORBUS.
Tsustees of Academy
D. P. LOWARY,
JAMES M. SMITH,
HENRY HICE.

THE RETURNS.

The Republican Committee men are requested to make arrangements for sending in the returns on the night of the election. If not convenient to come themselves, they will please designate not more than two persons from their respective districts—whose expenses will be borne while here by the County Committee.

By Order of Executive Committee.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS will be held in this county during the week, as follows:

Homewood, Friday evening Oct. 8,—Speakers, Prof. S. Curtis and M. Weyand.

Rochester, Saturday evening, Oct. 9th,—J. S. Rutan and M. Weyand.

New Galilee, Monday evening, Oct. 11th,—Speakers, Dr. Shurlock and M. Weyand.

PACKER, the millionaire, shirked $32,000 of taxes, and paid but $8.95. Such a man is not fit to be the Executive of honest people. Vote for Geary.

EVERY Union soldier in Pennsylvania *should not only* vote the Republican ticket, but he should work *faithfully and energetically for its success*, because both Packer and Pershing's sympathies were against all Union soldiers during the war. Pay them back in their own coin.

THE Pottsville *Miner's Journal* says: Packer will fall off largely in the coal regions where he is best known. The bone and sinew of our population repudiate the grasping monopolist who owes his immense wealth to the labor of the workingmen he oppressed.

THE Republicans should remember that the next Legislature will have the apportionment of the Congressional districts. If the Democracy should, by any means, gain control the representation as to gain half a dozen Congressmen.

WHILE Geary was refusing to be the instrument of the slave drivers and border ruffians in Kansas, and nobly standing up there for freedom, Mr. Packer was in Congress humbly and servilely following the lead of Toombs, Wigfall and other leaders of the great rebellion. Vote for Geary, "the fighting cock of the Wilderness."

AT the breaking out of the rebellion, when the three-months' volunteers were raised, Asa Packer gave $50 towards their equipment. This generous donation from the possessor of twenty millions it seems is expected to offset four years' service upon the battle-field, which was John W. Geary's contribution to his country in her hour of need,

THE Democratic party of Pennsylvania deny the right of the colored man to vote, while the whole Democratic party of Mississippi is supporting a *colored* man for Secretary of State. Democrats, who are such, because of their opposition to negro equality, should bear the above facts in mind on next Tuesday, and vote *against* a party that has one set of principles for Pennsylvania, and an opposite set for Mississippi.

REPUBLICANS! On next Tuesday we hold our annual election. Attend the polls on that day yourself, and then see that your indifferent neighbor is brought there too. He is a poor Republican or a lazy drone who will not do this much for the success of the party that carried the country safely through a terrible war. Let every Republican voter, then, be at the polls early on Tuesday morning.

IT is reported that Asa Packer does not hope to be elected. His desire to be the Executive arose principally *from a determination to effect certain* railroad advantages for New York. This has become so generally known and felt among leaders of his own *party who are opposed to the project of injuring their own State, that* efforts to secure his defeat will not be wanting even among those who aided in his nomination. He knows *this, and looks for defeat.* Vote for Geary.

THE *Telegraph* published at the State capital in its issue of last Monday says: We look upon Gov. Geary's re election as a matter beyond question. Every day the signs of the times become more propitious. His popularity increases as his merits become known; and if the Republican vote polled on the 12 approximates closely the party strength, his majority will exceed the most extravagant calculations.

NASBY speaks thus of the candidate of the Pennsylvania Democracy for Governor:

Our candidate hez plints about him. He wuz a Copperhead doorin the war wich makes all uv that class uv Democrats enthoosiastic in his support; but on tother hand it drives off the war Democrats, without wich we aint worth shucks. He hez money though, and ez he's bleedin freely he may keep the organisashun alive till we kin make a fite with a man wich we kin elect.

AT White Haven, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, when the news of the nomination of Packer for Governor reached there, large placards were hung out from the "doggeries" announcing, "Packer whisky Free!" He still scatters it "free," believing it a powerful electioneering agent.—Vote for honest John W. Geary.

CARBON county, during the war, appropriated an abundance of money to enable such West Pointers as the son of Asa Packer to keep clear of the draft. When the county needed cash Asa took his carpet bag and moved to Philadelphia, where he had himself assessed as a resident, and thus cheated his county out of his share of the debt. Vote for Geary!

A RUMOR is in circulation in some localities of this county, to the effect that out of the dozen candidates for the Sheriffalty last spring, not more than two or three are supporting their successful competitor—Arthur Shields—at the present time. This rumor is no doubt put afloat by the friends of the Democratic candidate for that office. Of course, it is untrue, for every candidate whose name was announced last May, for any office, *first pledged himself to support the whole ticket, let who might be nominated for Sheriff, or for any other position.* No honorable man would violate a pledge of this character; and we, therefore, brand the rumor above referred to as false, and intended, not only to impair the prospects of Arthur Shields, but to damage the political reputations of nearly all of those who contested with him for the nomination. Unsuccessful candidates for Sheriff! show by your works, from now until the election, that you are not "soured" over your defeat. Give Sergeant Arthur Shields, not only your own vote, but try to get everybody else to give him their's.

A gentleman from an adjoining locality was in town on last Monday, and while here, stated that he had been besought, a short time before, to support Mr. Donehoo for Clerk, on the ground that the entire Bar of Beaver, and nearly all the prominent men of the same place, were resisting John C. Hart's election, and doing all they could for Mr. Donehoo. We do not know who the author of this roorback is, but we are very sure that it is a roorback nevertheless. Mr. Donehoo will about poll *his party* vote in Beaver—very few more or very few less—and all reports to the contrary, are only intended to mislead the public. Put no faith in them, but vote for John C. Hart and the whole Republican ticket.

Republicans, wake up! Action is the word! Let every man do his duty. Let not the cause languish. You have a Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court to elect. We cannot afford defeat. Then work, and let every man speak and agitate. You cannot expect many speeches, as the time is too short now. Again we say, go to work to get out a full vote.

FRIENDS, to work! the time is short, next week the election comes off for weal or for woe. Whatever is to be done, must be done quickly.—Don't lose a single day. See that all doubting voters are properly enlightened on the campaign. Complete your arrangements for bringing out every vote, and see that they are balloted for John W. Geary and the entire Republican ticket.

THE Methodist congregation at Weatherly, Carbon county, desired to build a church a short time ago. They called on the Hon. Asa Packer with a view of obtaining sufficient land from him, either by purchase or gift, to erect said house of worship. Although Mr. Packer owned two to three hundred acres of land in one body adjoining the town, he refused *to sell or give them any ground in a* suitable place for the purpose. Such is Packer's liberality.

FREE Trade and repudiation are the favorite measures of the Democratic party. The first would reduce the laboring man as near a state of slavery as it is possible to get since the abolition of that institution. The other would bankrupt the Governments and cast the maimed and crippled heroes who saved the Union—and widows and orphans's of soldiers—upon the cold charity of the public. Vote for Geary and the Republican ticket.

WHILST the Democrats of Pennsylvania are *appealing to prejudice* and passion to prevent the adoption *of the Fifteenth Amendment*, their friends of the South, not forgetful of *the results of the war*, occupy quite a different position. The *Memphis Avalanche*, a paper that was ever true to secession, rebellion and the Democratic party, speaks as follows on this question:

"For God's sake, and for the sake of decency, let the poor negro alone for he is a citizen with all the rights of a freeman, will never be shorn of them, and is irrevocably free. Let our friends cease their nonsense talking against Negro suffrage. It is a settled point and we can't alter it."

Packer's followers should heed this sensible advice.

SHALL HE?

The man who took $3000 for fifty four days' service in a nine months' session of Congress;

The man who raised the price of transportation on coal fifty seven cents per ton, adding that much to the price the poor man has to pay;

The man who changed his residence the better to defraud the State of his fair proportion of taxes;

The man who sympathized with rebels at home and hob nobbed with with them in Europe;

The man who tried to force his boatmen to work at starvation wages and was pitched by them into the Lehigh river for his cruelty;

This man of contracted heart and stomach capacious for gain—this Millionaire, Railroad King, Prince Monopolist, who was nominated by corruption and expects to succed by the same means—this man, Asa Packer, wants to be Governor. *Shall he be?* People of Pennsylvania, answer the question.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE Reading *Eagle* affirms that Mr. Packer "worked for his money." If he would only impart to the men who work for him the art of making one million a year by "hard knocks" instead of paying them two dollars a day, he would become their benefactor. That, indeed, is a trick multitudes would like to learn.

WE hear it stated that a number of Republicans scattered here and there throughout the county, propose to vote against Sergeant Arthur Shields for sheriff on the ground that he is already filling a "lucrative," public position. They are laboring under the conviction *that he is the county Court crier.* This is an error. Mr. Shields *was* the Court crier for some time previous to 1862. At that period the Government needed men to put down the rebellion, and Mr. Shields promptly gave up his post in the Court room, joined the 140th Pa. vols., and with that regiment moved forward to the front in defence of his imperilled country. He continued there for three years, and if the Republican party of Beaver county desires to show its appreciation of his conduct *then*, it should give him its solid vote for sheriff *now*. Republicans! in vindication of our sincerity and patriotism let us do this. John M. Elliott esq., of Beaver Falls is the present crier of our Court, and has filled that position since Arthur Shields went into the military service in 1862.

THE people should not forget that we have never had a currency so convertible and sound as the greenbacks; that they were opposed by the Democrats from the first, and that if the Democracy succeed we shall be thrown back upon the shinplaster and wild-cat notes by which labor was taxed and plundered in every State in the Union. Voters! remember these facts on next Tuesday, and when you go to the polls, vote to sustain a party which has given you a currency that is as valuble in one state as in another. We want no more wild-cat currency. So say you all. Then vote the Repulican ticket, without a single name erased.

Look out For Bogus Tickets.

We are satisfied that bogus tickets were printed in this place last week, to be circulated just on the eve of the election. Be on the look out for them, and destroy all you can find. Below is the genuine Republican ticket. Compare your ballot with this ticket before voting. If they are the same throughout, all right. If there is the least difference, conclude that some one is trying to impose on you:

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

Governor—JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judge—Henry W. Williams.

COUNTY.

Senate—James S. Rutan,
Assembly—Andrew J. Buffington,
Harvey J. Vankirk,
William C. Shurlock.
Sheriff—Arthur Shields.
Treasurer—Eben Allison.
Register & Recorder—Darius Singleton.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Commissioner—Joseph Brittain.
Auditor—Wilson H. Lukens.
Poor House Director—Robert Cooper.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Trustees of Academy—David P. Lowary,
James M. Smith,
Henry Hice.

BEAVER BOROUGH REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETING.—The Republican voters of the Borough of Beaver are requested to meet at the Court [illegible] at 7 p. m., to nominate a Borough ticket to be supported on the 12th inst. Let there be a general turn out of the Republican voters.

BY ORDER.

THE Democracy are plundering Asa Packer of his filthy lucre at a fearful rate. Two or three weeks ago the State Central committee of that party sent twenty-five thousand dollars into the Dauphin county district for electioneering purposes. The Republicans ascertained this, and their papers have been charging it home on the Democracy. The latter make *no denial, and thus admit the truth* of the charge. Of course this money comes from the pockets of the would be Governor of Pennsylvania. The McMullin's of his party demanded it, and Asa has just got to "shell out.'

DEMOCRACY would repudiate the national debt and make every greenback, national bank note and Government bond worthless. It would make worthless the last dollar of the widow and orphan and deprive them of board and clothing to curry favor with unrepentant rebels. Rpudiation is nothing more nor less than a bid for rebel votes. What honest man, what poor man, what soldier can support such a ticket? The election of Packer would be the first step toward national disgrace and national bankruptcy and general distress and trouble throughout the length and breadth of the land. Vote for Geary.

WHEN Hiester Clymer was a candidate for Governor in 1866, the Republicans hunted up his record while in the Senate, on the bill allowing soldiers, who were absent from home, the right to vote. Hiester was found to have gone dead set against the Boys in Blue At the October election of that year the Boys in Blue went dead set against Hiester. To come to the point: they laid him out. Cyrus L. Pershing, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, was a member of the Assembly at the time Clymer was in the Senate, and the records show that he too, like the illustrious would have been Governor, voted against giving the ballot to those who were away fighting their country's battles. Veterans of the Line! let us "go for" the Hon. Cyrus on next Tuesday. Do not fail to be in the charging column.

THE Democracy of Philadelphia carried that city last October. How they accomplished that feat, it is not necessary now, to explain. This year, the Republicans propose to carry Philadelphia, and they do not intend to resort to fraud to do it either. The registry law will enable them to sweep the Democrats from power in that city, besides having 5,000, votes to spare on the the State ticket. The Union League, an organization that has accomplished a grand work in the past, is energetically at work and the mathematicans now concede that Geary and Williams will have 5,000 majority to leave the Quaker city with. This is clear gain over last year and should inspire the Republicans in the western portion of the State to labor hard, in order to keep pace with their brethren in the eastern part of the State, in the good work. Let us go to work.

THE Democratic party of Pennsylvania, though professing to favor retrenchment and reform, is really the party of extravagance. In our State Legislature, even while the Republicans have been in power, Democratic Legislators were always the readiest to introduce bills having for their object the squandering of the people's money. In the last Legislature a Democrat introduced a bill to increase the pay of members to $1,500, and a large number of Democrats voted for it. To the credit of the Republican party, be it said, its members in the Legislature defeated the bill. If therefore, you desire economy in public affairs, do not put your faith in Democratic officials. They will "go back" on you every opportunity they have.

THE laws of Pennsylvania make the giving or taking of money to influence a vote a penal offence. Should not the Hon. Asa, therefore, be made to feel the force of these statutory regulations. He is known to be giving immense sums of money to influence the October election? If then it is wrong and illegal to give money to secure *one* vote, is it not also wrong and illegal to give money to secure ten thousand votes? Asa ought to be punished. Who will be the first to move in the matter?

THE death of John Bell of Tennessee is commented upon by nearly all the papers in this wise: "During the civil war Mr. Bell sympathized with the South, but gave the rebellion no active support." That was the precise position Mr. Asa Packer and his supporters in this State held during the war. Governor Geary's was exactly the reverse. His sympathies were with his struggling country, and he gave that country his active support as long as it required it. Patriotic citizens! which of these two men deserve *your* support? Answer with your vote on the second Tuesday of October.

Won't pay his Taxes.

E. H. Rauch, esq., who lived at Mauch Chunk for several years and knows Asa Packer like a book, characterizes him as a very mean man pecuniarily. Rauch says that Asa

WON'T PAY HIS BOROUGH TAX.

Mr. Packer was assessed $5,767 17 for borough tax in 1868, because he is worth twenty millions, and owns many houses, including the one in which he resides, which alone cost $100,000. But he wouldn't stand such taxation, and to get ahead of the borough authorities he proceeded to Philadelphia and got himself assessed there to the amount of $32 00 for all purposes. So much for that.

WON'T PAY HIS COUNTY TAX.

The same year Asa Packer was assessed $9,228 88 for county purposes, but he produced a tax receipt from the collector of the 6th ward, Philadelphia, for $32 00, in full for all purposes. He was no longer a taxable citizen of Carbon, but of said ward where he got himself assessed!

WON'T PAY HIS SCHOOL TAX.

Same year he cheated the School Board of Mauch Chunk out of his taxes, by claiming to be a resident of Philadelphia. There is no evidence, however, to show that he paid the tax any where. He "dodged" it.

WON'T PAY HIS POOR TAX.

Philadelphia, and getting himself assessed in the 6th Ward, (his name registered at the Merchants' Hotel and his carpet bag hung up on a hook in one of the rooms), Asa Packer got clear of paying his poor tax in Carbon county, amounting, including county tax, to $5,766,17.

How can honest men support Packer, who refuses to bear his share of the burdens of taxation, and by the 'dodge' of changing his residence manages to cheat the borough of Mauch Chunk and the county of Carbon out of their just dues?

ADDRESS

Of The Republican State Central Committee. A Full Vote is a Full Victory.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE,
1,105, Chestnut St., PHILA'D.
September 27, 1869.

To the people of Pennsylvania:

The approach of an election for Governor of the State and Judge of the Supreme Court calls upon us to address you. That election, although confined to State officers, may have an effect beyond State limits, and exercise an important influence hereafter on the politics and destiny of the nation.

The Democratic Party—What it is Liable For.

Arrayed against us, and endeavoring to secure your votes for its candidates, is the same Democratic party which was overwhelmingly repudiated by the people at the last Presidential election. It has changed none of its principles and reformed none of its practices, but is as odious to day to all loyal men as it has been heretofore.

Its southern wing caused the rebellion, and strove by armed force to rend in twain that glorious Union which was cemented by the blood of our fathers.

Its northern wing gave all the sympathy, aid and comfort to the rebellion that it dare by resolutions in its State and National Convention, and by the votes of its members in our State and National Legislatures against all propositions and bills offered by loyal men tending to strengthen the firm of the National Government, in its efforts to crush the rebellion.

That party caused the expenditure of four hundred thousand millions of dollars of the public money, and is the guilty author of the heavy debt that is now pressing down the national industry.

It is answerable for the blood of half a million of loyal men, sacrificed in the effort to crush out its wickedness, and for the wounds and misery of hundreds of thousands more.

It is responsible for the sufferings and poverty of the wives made widows and the children made orphans at Democratic hands.

In its National Convention, the northern wing permitted the southern rebels to dictate the National Democratic platform and policy, and has again taken to its arms the men whose hands are not yet cleansed of the blood of northern patriots.

That party is in favor of free trade in commerce as fully now as when its Vice President, Dallas, gave the casting vote against American industry more than twenty years ago.

It favors practical repudiation of the national debt by paying off interest bearing bonds, redeemable in gold, with irredeemable notes bearing no interest, and which from their excess would become as worthless as Continental paper.

The Democratic candidates.

It presents as its candidates for Governor a man thoroughly impregnated with all these abominable heresies, who, though rich beyond the necessities and wants of any reasonable man, evades, by shifts and artifices, the payment of his taxes, and throws upon the rest of the people of the State that share of the burdens of the State which he is legally bound to bear. If he should be unfortunately elected he will be as clay in the hands of the potter. In the hands of that unscrupulous set of men so well known to the State and nation as the Coffee Pot Democracy, who have so persistently endeavored for the last few years, by wholesale fraudulent naturalization papers and fraudulent election returns, to destroy the value of the elective franchise.

It presents as its candidate for the highest judicial office a gentleman unknown to his profession; and whose limited experience renders him unable to grapple with the great questions that are continually presented to our Supreme Court.

Such men, surely, are not entitled to the support of intelligent freemen.

The Republican Party—Its Record.

On the other hand we assert that the Republican party is the party of loyalty, of devotion to the Union and the rights of all men.

It stood by the Government in the hour of its great extremity. Its young men went to the battlefield and offered up their lives in defense of the integrity of the Union, while its opponents stayed at home and rejoiced in rebel victories.

Its capitalists, when the credit of the Government was lowest, offered up their means for the support of our armies in the field, and to provide hospitals for the sick and wounded.

It has voted bounties for the soldiers and provided pensions for the disabled, and for the widows and orphans of the patriot dead, and is now, in the State of Pennsylvania alone, expending half a million of dollars yearly to educate the orphans of deceased soldiers.

Recognizing the duty of an enlightened government to provide for the encouragement of the industry of the people, it has enacted tariffs to prevent undue competition by the pauper labor of other countries with the labor of the American citizen.

Regarding the plighted faith of the Government as the most sacred of obligations it has determined that the debt of the Nation, except where otherwise agreed upon, shall be paid in gold to the last dollar.

In the national administration it has redeemed its pledges to the people by dismissing useless office holders, by reducing the number and expense of the army, and by paying off in the first six months of its existence fifty millions of dollars of the national debt, caused by the Democracy, and with the prospect of paying off five hundred millions thereof during Grant's administration, whilst in the State administration, under the skilful management of Governor Geary, it has paid off five millions of dollars of our State indebtedness, and has relieved the people from all taxation on real estate for State purposes.

Such are the principles and acts of the Republican party.

Our Candidates.

As the representative of those principles we present to the people as candidate for Governor, the statesman and patriot, John W, Geary. His history is well known to you all. We need not repeat it. His military exploits are written on the rocks of Cerro Gordo and the walls of Chepultepec. They are inscribed on the ridges of our Gettysburg, on the passes of Wauhatchie, on the forests of Ringgold and Missionary Ridge, and above the clouds of Lookout Mountain. He rendered service in sixty battles, received four wounds, and lost his eldest son in the service of his country. He has been scarcely less distinguished as a statesman, and to his intelligence and firmness we are indebted for the prevention of hasty and unwise, and unconstitutional legislation, and for the punishment of murderers whom a less firm Executive would have allowed to escape.

In Judge Williams, we present an able and accomplished jurist, who has sat long on the bench, and had a [illegible] by the Supreme Court, have been recognized by that tribunal as being sound law, and expressed in a manner worthy of its high commendation. In his hands the rights of the people will be secure.

What is expected of Patriots!

The election of those two men will be of vital importance to the people. It will destroy the sham pretentions and professions of the Democratic party always arrogant and never fulfilled. It will establish the prosperity of the people on an enduring basis. We expect every friend of genuine Republicanism to go to the polls and vote for Geary and Williams. Do not wait for your neighbor. Do not let apathetic indifference render you careless in the exercise of what is not a mere privilege but a duty. Remember, that the election of Geary will give us an honest administration of State affairs, whilst the election of a man who evades the payment of his taxes would be likely to be the advent to power of dishonest men. Remember, too, that the present election may have an important bearing on the next Presidential election, and if Pennsylvania should now fall into the hands of an effete and corrupt Democracy, it may throw the next National administration into the power of rebels, free traders, and repudiators. A full Republican vote is a full Republican victory. Let every patriot do his duty and all will be well.

JOHN COVODE.
Chairman of Republican State Central Committee.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24, '69.

Return of Office Seekers—President And Attorney Gen.—World's Fair —Going Home To Vote—General Land Office— Negro Camp Meeting—Patent office.

RETURN OF OFFICE SEEKERS.

Since the return of the President and his Cabinet after their long holiday, strangers and old familiar faces begin to be seen on Penna. Avenue. *Their missions hither, when seen repairing to the* White House or the different Departments in the early part of the day, though varying in particulars and intent, are common and easily understood. Though submissively penitent when calling upon the highest Officials, they at their hotel or on the streets, try to assume an air of independence.

Such is the pressure for public office hardly a Government Office holder in the land, however snugly he may be ensconced, is safe in assuring himself that he will retain his position long. There are too many for the good of themselves and the Government at this time having claims upon "Uncle Sam."

There is an indication that there will be many changes in the Internal Revenue service very soon. It seems that many of the Office seekers, have at their respective homes been making themselves useful during the past few weeks in ferriting out frauds practiced upon the Government.

Commissioner Delano is in daily receipt of numerous reports of fraudulent incomes.

THE PRESIDENT AND ATTORNEY GENERAL

were closted together alone for some time yesterday, which will no doubt give rise to another wild speculation concerning the future policy of our Government in respect to Cuban affairs. The poor Cubans are well represented here, and in consequence *much anxiety and interest is exhibited in their behalf.*

The disposition of England and France to make a big scare out of a presumption that Spain will resent the indignities thrust upon her by our Government through Minister Sickles, seems not to have disturbed the authorities here any more than it has the people generally throughout the country. Our Government assumes the position with Spain, as is always taken by the [illegible] over the belligerent "Whiffit."

WORLD'S FAIR.

The idea of holding an International Fair in Washington in 1871, makes all hearts light with joy. This idea sprung upon our people some few weeks since; but not until the meeting last night, the first one after a thorough organization, did the people build much hope upon securing such a prize; nor in fact did there seem to have been a due appreciation by our *plebians* of its importance, and the benefits Washington would derive from its being held here. They have always been used to excitement in one way or in another. The War with its Armies at different times during our late struggle, and the inauguration of a President every four years, (especially Lincolin's first, and General Grant's inauguration) have brought more people here than could well be feasted for a few days, and during these times all was in a hub bub and confusion.

Those out pourings came upon them unsolicited, and consequently without their thanks. They have been disposed to characterize the effect the World's Fair here, so far as relates to their prosperity, as no greater perhaps than "*the Grand Review of the Armies*" in 1865, or the Inaugurations. But since coming to understand that an International Exposition of the works of Art and Industry of all Nations of the Earth, will attract to it millions from the different parts of the world, and it is an affair of months, not days, the people are aroused; and a call upon Washingtonians for the necessary means to insure the holding of it at the Federal Capital, will receive a spontaneous response.

The letter read to the meeting last night, which was not acted upon, of Mr. Usher, one of the Commissioners sent by Massachusetts, to the late Paris Exposition, relative to the defering the holding of the Exposition in Washington till 1876, is being talked over to day. The distance away, seven years in this case, does not lend an enchanting view, and; however much Mr. Usher's opinion may be respected in other matters, that of deferring the Fair till 1876 is equivolent to an indefinite postponement; as much so, as though he ment in its stead, the next generation.

GOING HOME TO VOTE.

Both Pennsylvania and Ohio State Associations, have been busy for the past few days enrolling the names of those clerks respectively in those States, who desire to go home to vote. The Associations have made arrangements for half fare tickets. The Secretary of the Ohio Association informs me that over two hundred clerks from this State have already reported for "home tickets," and many more are expected to be heard from. If this be a fact that *Ohio* is represented in the Department by even two hundred clerks, I fear that some of the States are left out in the cold.

I am informed by Commissioner Wilson of the General Land Office, that he is in receipt of the returns of the survey of two additional townships, in the western part of Douglas county, Colorado, embracing an aggregate area of forty five thousand nine hundred and seventy acres. A long and somewhat narrow valley bordering a fine trout stream extends through this tract to which the mountains on either side, slope more or less gradually. This valley is open, and covered with fine grass, in the immediate creek bottom the vegetation is very luxuriant. The slope from the ridge to the valley, is covered with a pine forest in some places quite beautiful. The hills east and west of the valley, consist of decomposed Conglomerate rock, in which solid ledges occur. All the streams on the tract sink or disappear, and rise again at intervals. Burnt districts are frequent in this section, and a number of tracts are reported covered with a fine growth of young pine.

NEGRO CAMP MEETING.

Of all the Camp Meetings that ever were held, the one now in progress in this city, under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, for the energy of its devotees and copious outpourings of the spirit, surely never has been exceled, if ever equaled. For several weeks the grand affair has been carried on in a grove near Glenwood Cemetry. Nearly all the colored people of the city, one would think, have taken up their abode in the woods in tents, and without tents. Not a few white people, as well as all shades of colored brethern may be seen shouting and praying together. The number is sometimes as large as 15-000, and there are all the time, day and night, as many as 8000 present.

My colored "help" Rose, goes every evening to these meetings with her beau, who is a working member, her culinary operations being over for the day, much to the disgust of the helped individual, who declares that Rose stays out every night until 12 o'clock shouting and praying, and in that condition of excitement, she entirely exhausts all her energies, so that she goes to sleep a dozen times in the day, over the stove, the wash tub and the baby's wagon. It is all the same whatever work she is put to. She cannot possibly keep her eyes open.

But Rose is a good girl, and the lady tries to have patience with her because if she sends her home the poor girl can never be allowed to go to meeting or to see her lover. Her mother is a rigid Catholic, and threatens that she will kill the young man. He says "Take care old 'oman I'll bear witness gin you, if ever that ar feller dies. I'll bar witness shua." Who cars if yer do ole man, I jest as lief die as not fer that ar man. I'll kill him, I will, if ever she has him. Yer better kill Rose hadn't yer at onct. It's her fault. Tell me money's the root of all evil. What fool ever said that? The bible never said sich a fool thing. Never, it's woman, that's the root of all evil. Any *fool* can see that." The heroism of such a sentiment from this colored lord of creation, can only be properly appreciated when it is considered that his wife supports the whole family, and has done so for years with her washing and ironing. The man gets a job of work to do occasionally, once a month or so, earns a few dollars, but the landlord looks to the wife for the rent, and the children look to her for bread.

She has borne and nursed eleven children, and nearly always her household and laundry labor, keeps her at work until midnight, long after her lord lies snoring, dreaming perhaps of "the root of all evil," or at the camp meeting exhorting and singing "Jesus loves me." "There's no *ligion* in all this shoutin and thrashin round" says the Catholic wife. "It's only deviltry." Deviltry!" now the good lord forgive ye for that, "It's ligion, pure ligion, so it is."

The colored brother may be partially right. There may be some of the seeds of pure religion in these popular excitements, but it is surely mixed up with a great deal of chaff.

PATENTS.

Of the number of patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office during the week ending Tuesday Sept. 21st, 30 were granted to citizens of your State.

Nearly all the Patent Office Clerks, have been on leaves of absence to their respective homes, have returned; and judging from the increased number of applications for patents, we may expect a lively time in that department during the fall and winter months. The Chief Clerk, Mr. Grinnell, now on a short visit to his native State Mass., is expected to return soon.

CHIEL.

WASH. D. C. Sept. 30, 1869.

Although the gay season in Washington has not yet commenced, its near approach seems to cast its charms before. The National Theatre has again opened and draws good houses. Its able managers insure us the engagement of "an A. No. 1, company" for the season. Gentlemen of leisure, fat and fair from their long holiday among the northern hills and lakes, are beginning to make their appearance, and soon with the commencement of cold weather North a goodly number of the notables among the pleasure seekers, from the various summer resorts, will be seen at the National Capitol.

FINLANDERS.

Some twenty five newly arrived Finlanders are now in this city, and notwithstanding we are used to seeing people here from all parts of the globe their presence from a cold, far land attracts more than usual interest at the National Capitol. They visited the Agricultural department yesterday under a guide, and were shown through the Museum and the numerous objects of interest, therein explained to them by Prof. Glover, through an interpreter, which excited in them a lively interest, and led them to talk freely upon the subject of imigration to this country from Russia, and particularly from the extreme northern divisions of Russia, of which their country is one.

If our Government should improve our now friendly relations with Russia, by offering to her people inducements to settle here, tens of thousands yearly, would flock to our North-Western States and Territories. The population of Finland alone, for in- how few comparatively of her people have yet imigrated to this country.

CLERKS.

The clerks in the Treasury Department still continue howling against Assistent Secretary Richardson, for the adoption of the docking system, and declaring through their little organ, *The Morning News*, that it is abusive, not dignified, and unconstitutional; That it will deteriorate the efficiency of the clerical service, and lower the independence of intellectual attainments. Not one word do they note in behalf of the mechanic who is working for the same Government a third more hours for less pay, *nor the "laborer" whose services are* equally important to the advancement of human progress, and whose pay is even much less than that of the mechanic. No, not one word for any one but their own individual selves. Their virtues disappear when put in competition with their interests, as Rivers lose themselves in the Ocean.

Mechanics and Laborers employed by the Government have always been subjects of this docking system, or in other words, have been paid only for the number of hours they have actually worked, and in many instances when their work is not under shelter, they have been obliged to lose those days the weather precluded working But the clerks have naturally questioned the propriety of docking the Clerks, and allowing the Heads of Departments to be absent from their Offices—and often from the city—undocked; but have neglected to discriminate between the services *of* those high officials and the clerks under them, or rather between responsibility, care and labor which is forced upon the heads in every bureau, and the simple *mechanical labor* of the clerk.

In respect to docking Secretary Richardson, now absent attending to his judicial duties in his own State, for which he receives pay, there would be a semblance of justice in it, if he had not gone off on a regular leave of absence, such as is granted to every employe in the different departments, and for which no reduction of pay is made in any case.

No one need to envy the Heads of any of the Departments, as far as their labors are concerned.—Their labors and anxiety, even when not in the office all the time from 9 a. m. till 3 p. m. each day, never end so long as they remain responsible for the faithful discharge of the duties of each clerk under them. In conversation with the Head of an important Bureau a few days since, whose haggard countenance bespoke the result of a debilitated constitution, I interrogated him as to his health. He told me that he formerly weighed 160 lbs, but labor and anxiety had reduced him to 123 lbs., and that many a night—so great were his official labors—he had remained at work till nearly morning before going home to his family.

Many of the clerks are agrieved over the idea that they were subject to so rigid a chatechism regarding their birthplace, age; whether married or single; ever in the U. S. service, or in any way aided the Union cause during the rebellion, etc I say many of them are agrieved, because I know that there are many in the Departments now, as there have always been who cannot answer these questions satisfactorily to themselves much less to the Government. There are minors in Government offices at salaries of $1,200 to $1,400, who were never in the army, and *have no one depending on them for support.* There are men in office whose known disloyalty in 1861—had they been brave enough—would have placed them in the rebel ranks.

The Secretary has made a good commencement if he will only carry out his programme. I venture to say—and I am acquainted with a good many of them—that there cannot be found one good and faithful clerk in the Treasury Department, whose claims upon Uncle Sam for retention in office is good, that objected to answering every question in Secretary Richardson's blank catechism.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

Every day almost, furnishes some new example of the good being accomplished by those revival meetings, under the auspices of the "Young Men's Christian Association." Men who have been for years sunk in the deepest degradation, hardened in crime themselves, and making their living by leading others astray, men whom no other influence could have arrested in the downward course, stand up and confess their sins, speak of their past life with loathing and abhorrence, and vow with the help of God to live henceforth a life devoted to his service, and the good of their fellow men. One of the recent conversions it is said, is that of Mr. Clark Mills, a Sculptor of some reputation, the same with whom Miss Vinnie Ream studied her art a few years ago. Mr. Mills has all his life been a Sceptic. A phrenologist who examined his head at one time, it is said, assured him that he never could believe in the mysteries of religion on account of the great lack of the religious element in his brain. Mr. Mills happened to pass by an Open Air-Meeting one evening, was arrested by the burning eager words of a young convert. He listened, and came again and again, *could* not stay away from them, and finally was able to announce his complete enfranchisment from the Scepticism which had enthalled him, and has resolved to devote himself henceforth to the service of God.

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The General Land Office has just received advices from the Surveyor General at Denver, Colorado, showing that that office has let a contract for the survey of ten additional townships in the eastern part of Colorado, in the valley of the South Fork of the Platte, covering an aggregate area of two hundred and twenty nine thousand four hundred acres. These lands are chiefly valuable for agricultural purposes, being rolling and level prairie with rich soil. These surveys are rendered necessary by the increasing demands of emigration to that part of the Territory. The Office has also just received advices from the Surveyor General at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, showing the completion of the survey of ten additional townships, on the South branch of Louk River, on an affluent of the Platte in Dacson and Buffalo counties, embracing an [illegible] line of the Union Pacific railroads. Also the Commissioner has transmitted to the Surveyor General at San Francisco, Cal., for delivery to the parties entitled to patents for old Mexican titles in that State, embracing nearly 40,000 acres.

C.

THE Democracy, to be consistent in their demand for reform should cordially support President Grant and Governor Geary. Grant, in the first four months of his administration, has reduced the National debt over forty-nine millions; Geary, during his term of office has reduced the State debt more than seven millions. If retrenchment, then, is the objective point of the Democratic party, they ought to go for Geary in the present campaign to a man.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Margaret Ankeny, deceased, late of said county:

To the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to wit: Henry Ankeny, Alexander S. Ankeny, Franklin Armstrong, Isabella V. Armstrong, children of Isabella Armstrong, deceased; John English, Samuel English, Matthew P. English, children of Samuel and Margaret E. English, deceased; and all others interested: Take Notice that an Inquest to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said deceased, situate in the borough of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Penn'a., will be held on the premises, on MONDAY THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1869, at 9 o'clock, a. m. at which time and place you may attend if you think proper. J. S. LITTELL, Sheff.

Sheff's Office, Beaver Co., Pa. Oct. 4, 1869.—3w

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st. 1867—oct9'67:1y

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE;

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Gold and Silversmiths,

and dealers in

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of

American Watches

SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS.

All kinds of watches carefully repaired and guaranteed. [may13:1y

Bence's Advertisement.

Fall Opening 1869

AT

J. H. BENCE'S,

BEAVER, PA.

DRY-GOODS

MILLINERY

NOTIONS

TRIMMINGS,

&C., &C.

Cheaper than Ever.

Having established business arrangements with the leading Jobbing Houses, and having superior facilities for obtaining the most Stylish as well as the Cheapest Goods in the Market.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their past liberal patronage we will, this fall, make extraordinary exertions to have

The Right kind of Goods at

The Right Kind of Prices.

FLOWERS,

RIBBONS,

PLUMES,

HATS,

BONNETS, &C.,

Of all the Latest Styles.

AND AT THE

Cheapest Wholesale Prices

WE HAVE THE LARGEST

And Best Selected Stock of

Millinery Goods

IN BEAVER COUNTY

FALL AND WINTER

Dry - Goods.

DRESS-GOODS,

BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, VERY CHEAP.

CALICO

AT A SHILLING PER YARD!

SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
SHAWLS;
FLANNELS,
FLANNELS,
FLANNELS;
YARNS,
YARNS,
YARNS!

NEW

Hoop Skirts

AND

CORSETS!

NEW AND STYLISH

Handkerchiefs and Collars.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Everything in our Line!

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL

AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

J. H. BENCE.

sep22:4w

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Oct. 6, 1869.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square (10 lines),	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00	60 00
1 column,	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.
Payments to be made Quarterly, except transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 25th of Sept., 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Sept. 26	55 deg.	50 deg.	53 deg.
" 27	43 deg.	56 deg.	46 deg.
" 28	44 deg.	58 deg.	47 deg.
" 29	43 deg.	63 deg.	52 deg.
" 30	45 deg.	65 deg.	54 deg.
" 1	47 deg.	71 deg.	52 deg.
" 2	55 deg.	72 deg.	62 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Notice in Partition—J. S. Littell.
Special Notices—M. H. Donehoo.
Special Notices—A. Hanauer.
Special Notices—Will. Smith & Co.
Fall and Winter Millinery Goods—Jos. Horne & Co's.
Hardware—S. J. Cross & Co.
Flour—S. J. Cross & Co.
J. H. Barker & Co.
Notice—G. C. Speyerer.
Real Estate For Sale—John Slentz, Executor.
Millinery and Dress Making—Mrs. Z. Moore
Marshal's Sale—A. Murdoch.
Administrators Notice—Jesse Mercer.
U. S. Collector's Sale—C. M. Merrick.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication:

George Shaw, Bridgewater.	$2 00
Wm. McKenzie, Industry.	1 00
Robt. Wilson, Elder's Mills.	1 00
L. M. Hamilton, Manchester, Pa.	2 00
Wm. G. Douds, Beaver Falls.	2 00
James Paterson, Homewood.	2 00
D. R. Davidson, Beaver.	2 00
Abel Reed, Ohioville.	2 00
A. Johnston, New Scottsville.	4 00
Jas. Nelson, Hookstown.	4 00
Charles Johnston, New Sheffield.	2 00
Jas. Marshall, North Sewickly.	2 00
J. M. Whitehill, Shermantown Nva.	50
Arthur Shields, Seventy-Six.	2 00
J. B. Rhodes, Darlington.	2 00
M. D. White, Darlington.	2 00
Dr. C. I. Wendt, New Brighton.	1 00
Jas. C. Ferguson, Ashland Ohio.	2 00
Jacob Penner, Knob.	4 00
John Dillan, New Galilee.	2 00
Roll Day, Cretsline Ohio.	1 00
Thos. Nicholson, Harrisburgh, Pa.	2 00
Jas. P. Dilworth, Enon.	2 00
S. Garver, New Brighton.	4 00

Just opened. A new store, with all new goods, in our new store room under Smith's photograph gallery near the Diamond, Rochester, Pa., where we sell notions, Trimmings and Millinery goods as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call. Will Smith & Co. 2t.

Arrested and taken to Jail.—On last Thursday two persons were arrested on the Fair grounds and taken to jail for disorderly conduct. One was white, the other colored, and both had been indulging heavily in liquor.

Hoop skirts only 50 cents at A. Hanauer's.

EDITOR ARGUS:—I am informed that there is a rumor in circulation to the effect that I am in favor of Mr. Graebing for Sheriff, and that I will vote for him on the 2d Tuesday of October. Allow me to say that I am in favor of the election of the whole Republican ticket, including Arthur Shields for Sheriff.

HENRY GOEHRING.
Zelienople, Pa., Sept. 29th 1869.

Hair Switches cheap at A. Hanauer's.

Beaver Countians in Paris.—The *American Register* of Sept. 11, printed in Paris, gives the names of the following persons from Beaver county, who were then in that city: Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Townsend, Miss Lizzie B. Townsend, and Miss Ella M. Townsend.

Seward's Cough Cure always gives satisfaction.

Re-Dedication.—On next Sabbath, one week, being the 17th of October, the Presbyterian church of Beaver will be re-dedicated to Divine Service. The old building has been remodeled and improved during the summer and now presents an attractive appearance from the outside. The interior arrangements, we learn, are a great improvement on the old building. There will be three services on the day referred to, viz: in the forenoon, in the afternoon, and in the evening.

Untold misery is saved to mankind, by the use of "Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure" for indigestion.

"Tom King."—For two or three years past a powerfully built horse named 'Tom King,' and owned by John Dillon of New Galilee, this county, has been a season he taken our annual fairs. Each draught horses. The first premium on he carried away the prize, as usual, wonder, for a heavier or better and nobler horse, one will not see in many miles travel. Mr. Dillon imported him from Canada some years ago, and has owned him ever since. Last week, however, we learn, that he disposed of one-half interest in him to Mr. John McMahon of Brighton tp., for the sum of $750. Farmers who wish to see a fine animal, or are desirous of improving their stock, will do well to remember where 'Tom King' can be found.

Ladies and Gents' underwear, new styles of neck ties, &c., at Will Smith & Co. 2t.

Golden Wedding.—Mr. David L. Anderson and lady, of Remington Station, Beaver county, celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage on the 26th of August. A large concourse of friends and relatives were present and partook of a sumptuous dinner, and bestowed on the aged couple many valuable presents. There was one person present who saw them united in marriage. Four generations—their children, grandchildren and great grandchildren—all rejoiced together. The aged couple, and all present enjoyed the festivities of the occasion. The Rev. J. M. Smith, of Beaver, presided at the table, and made a few appropriate remarks, reminding them that but few were privileged to enjoy such an occasion; and, also, of the gratitude due to God for His kind Providence; and the certainty that but few who were present would remain fifty years hence to recount the scenes of this day.

A GUEST.

Great bargains at A. Hanauer's new store.

Raccoon Tp. Primary Meeting.—The Republicans of Raccoon township, will hold a meeting at the house of David Ewing, in said township, on Friday evening October 8th, 1869, for the purpose of nominating a township ticket to be supported at the ensuing election.

BY ORDER.

For the latest style Hats and Bonnets Trimmings of every discription, Kid Gloves, Hose &c., &c., go to Will. Smith & Co's., Rochester Pa.

New style of bonnets, cheap at Hanauer's.

Our County Fair.—The Annual Fair, commencing in this county on the 29th of September and ending on the 1st of October, was a complete success. The weather throughout was delightful, and a more genteel, well behaved body of people never gathered in Beaver before. On the first day, there were perhaps one or two thousand persons on the grounds; on the second day the crowd was estimated at ten thousand, and on the third day at six thousand persons. The stock, Agricultural and Mechanical departments were well represented, while Floral Hall was literally packed with fine fruits, needle and other fancy work. The races, of course, drew the attention of the crowd. On the first day George Atkins' bay mare took the first premium on trotting. This race was confined to the untrained trotting horses of the county. Premium $15. Jacob Gabo's bay mare took the first premium on pacing. This race was also confined to the untrained pacing horses of the county. Premium $15. On the second day Samuel Warren's horse took the first premium on trotting, and Shakopee, Dr. McKinney's black horse, took the first premium on pacing. These races were confined to horses owned and kept in the county for the last thirty days. The premium given to each of these horses was $75. Third day was open to all, either in or out of the county. Five horses were entered for the pacing match, and three for the trotting match. They were all with one exception—Shakopee—owned by parties beyond the limits of our county. The pacing match was won by Grey Eagle, a Youngstown horse, and the trotting match by Honest Davy, an old stager from Pittsburgh. Grey Eagle's best time was 2.30. Shakopee was second best in this pacing race. The premium given to the winners in both the above races was $125. The gross proceeds of the fair, as near as we can learn at the present time, will foot up something near $2,000.

If it is a good fitting coat you are in want of, call on M. H. Donehoo, Beaver Pa., for it.

CALL and see us, and let our prices speak for themselves. Will Smith & Co.

Something Curious.—We were shown on last Thursday, a solid mass of pure silver weighing something over ninety-four ounces. It came to this county by express to Mrs. M. Whitehill of Hookstown, and was forwarded by her son, Mr. John M. Whitehill of Shermantown, White Pine Co., Nevada.—The block is worth $120.76. It is quite a "likely" affair, and will make a very fine mantel ornament. Mr. Whitehill is an assayist in Nevada, and we judge is prospering finely in that favored region.

Hanauer sells at New York prices.

Pants and vest warranted to fit at M. H. Donehoo's, Beaver Pa.

EVERYTHING, &c., in the notion and millinery line, kept by Will Smith & Co. Rochester, Pa.

The Innocents Abroad.—We have received from the American Publishing Company of Hartford, Conn., a beautiful volume of six hundred and fifty pages, finely illustrated with two hundred and thirty-four engravings, just brought out by them, entitled the "Innocents Abroad, or The New Pilgrim's Progress;" which is from the pen of that most inimitable and entertaining writer, "Mark Twain." Criticism of the work is almost impossible; as sufficient gravity of countenance for the purpose can hardly be maintained over the volume. To think of, or to look at it, is to smile, but to read it is to overwhelm all criticism with uncontrollable laughter.

It is truly an original affair, and does great credit to its author. He treats of subjects of which we supposed we were fully acquainted in such a manner that we come to the conclusion finally that we are swallowing sugar coated statistics, and are aware that we are digesting much useful and important information—learning facts we never knew before—getting glimpses of scenes and places from entirely new stand points, and catching new and quaint ideas, expressed in the most original and funny manner.

Altogether the book is a good one, one we can heartily recommend to our readers. It is pure in morals, and just the thing for fireside reading.

It is beautifully illustrated with two hundred and thirty-four fine engravings, which add great value to the book. The Publishers have certainly done their part well, and given to the public a handsome volume.

Buy this book, say we, and our word for it you will not regret the outlay. We shall extract often and largely from it for our columns. Agents wanted for this county. Address American Publishing Co., Hartford, Conn.

If you want anything cheap go to A. Hanauer's store.

Anything in the gentlemen's clothing line, can be had at short notice at M. H. Donehoo's, Beaver Pa. Call there soon.

BREAKFAST Shawls, saques, very low at Will Smith & Co's.

For circulars of the Iron City College, giving full particulars of the course of study, method of instruction, qualifications for entering, time of commencing, necessary expenses, &c., address the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Painful Accident.—On Monday evening last, a little son of Mr. Fred. Harriman of Vanport, this county, had about one-half of one of his hands cut off by having it caught in the gearing of the Pottery works of that place.

A. Hanauer has gent's good paper collars for 15 cents.

Remember the store is under Smith's Photograph Gallery, bridge street, near the Dimond, Rochester. Will, will be glad to see you.

Trustees Elected.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of "Beaver Seminary and Institute," held on Saturday last, the following named persons were chosen Trustees for the ensuing year: Hon. D. Agnew, M. Weyand, Thos. McCreery, J. W. F. White, Rev. D. P. Lowary, Rev. J. W. Baker, H. Hice; Rev. James Hollingshead, J. F. Dravo, D. R. Davidson, Cyrus Clarke, Rev. J. K. Miller, Rev. J. R. Mills, Capt. J. V. McDonald, J. H. Brown.

The Trustees elect at a subsequent meeting organized as follows: President—Hon. Dan'l Agnew; Secretary—M. Weyand; Treasurer—Thos. McCreery.

Oh how cheap is the remark of every, one who calls at Will. Smith & Co.

☞ If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste or hearing eyes watering or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may be sure you have the Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive or less understood by physicians. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect specific for Catarrh, "Cold in the head," or Catarrhal Headache, which he sends to any address by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Sold by most druggists every where.

Ho for the mass meeting to-day, all turn out, men, women and children—let us have a good time, but do not forget to give the new store, A. Hanauer's, a call and examine his fine stock of millinery and fancy goods.

A Brutal in Humble Life.—The N. Y. Evening Post says:—"Albert G. Drecker is the watchman of the Passaic River drawbridge, on the New York and Newark Railroad, whose business it is to see that the draw is closed upon the approach of the trains. On Friday afternoon last, just before a passenger train was to pass the bridge, the draw was open, and Mr. Drecker began to close it. The train was not yet in sight at this moment, but the watchman knew that it was coming, and that no time should be lost in putting the bridge in its proper position. While engaged in closing the draw, a little son of Mr. D., ten years of age, fell from the bridge into the deep water below. To save the child's life would be an easy matter, but Mr. Drecker now saw the train thundering along the track, and knew that the rescue of his boy would involve the destruction of the train. What was he to do? We may well suppose it was a moment of supreme agony! God mercifully spare us from the bitter anguish of such a trial as was forced upon Drecker! His child was drowning before his eyes, and its life could only be purchased at the loss of many other lives that were in his hands. He stood by his duty, the bridge was closed, and the train passed safely over it—but the boy was drowned. Little did any passenger dream at what a fearful struggle between a sense of duty, and the natural promptings of the human heart the safe passage of the bridge had been secured. Such is the story of Albert G. Drecker. Historians and poets have told us

"How well Horatius kept the bridge
In the brave days of old,"

but the Jersey railroad servant "kept the bridge" at a costlier sacrifice than the Roman captain. What remains? Drecker is a poor man, his position in life is humble, and, while his loss is irreparable, his noble conduct may be rewarded. The railroad company owes him a heavy debt; the passengers on that Friday afternoon train should deem it a privilege to contribute to raise a monument to the child, to fitly commemorate the deed, and the press throughout the land should let his name be known everywhere.

ZEPHYR, Germantown and knitting yarn, at Will Smith & Co's.

Examine A. Hanauer's advertisement and see for yourselves how cheap he sells goods.

Have you children to educate? Send to the State Normal School at Edinboro. The instruction is sound, systematic and practical.

The age of humbugs seems to be passing away, and the people are refusing to buy worthless preparations as heretofore. They now select the good and leave the inferior: When they want Bitters, they select Constitution, for they have proved themselves to be the best and only Bitter that ought to be used.

Hanauer has the latest style of hat frames for 10 cents.

WILL SMITH & Co. are selling coods at the very cheapest Pittsburgh prices.

The officers and managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will meet at the Sheriff's office in Beaver on Saturday, Oct. 9th, at ten o'clock a. m. *A prompt attendance is earnestly desired.* By order of the President,

H. R. MOORE, Sec'y.

The latest style sailor's hats at Hanauer's new store.

BEAUTIFUL drab shawls, at Pittsburgh prices, at Will Smith & Co's.

The Alabama claims are now up again for adjustment, and the British government has expressed itself desirous of an arbitration. Among the claims persistently pressed, are those of the ever present and active J. C. Ayer & Co., for the value of shipments of Cherry, Pectoral, Ague Cure, and Pills, in transit for Oregon, Vancouver's Island and Russian America, destroyed on the Anna Schmidt off the coast of South America. So universal is the use of their remedies that they are afloat on almost every sea; and this firm is frequently caught between the upper and nether millstones of contending nations. But they are known to stand up for their rights, and to get them.—*Republican*, Washington, D. C.

Gent's fine shirts, cheap at Hanauer's.

LADIES' and children's fine underwear very cheap at Will Smith & Co's.

Correspondence.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 30, '69.

EDITOR ARGUS—Most of the State capitols in this great Union of ours present more or less objects of interest to visitors, and in this matter Columbus must not be counted low down on the list.

The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the historical Sciota, its streets are well laid out and form one of the most pleasing and attractive features of the place—one of them for instance, Broad street, is about one hundred and twenty feet in width and about a mile and three quarters in length and comparatively level; it is bordered on each side with a double row of trees, with a carriage way between. A large number of very costly and handsome private residences and public buildings front upon the street, with beautiful gardens attached, making the street one of the finest and most pleasant thoroughfares to be found in any of the noted cities of the union.

There are a number of public buildings in Columbus that deserve more than a mere passing notice—but as my present note is necessarily short, I will postpone to some more favorable opportunity a notice of some of the most prominent ones, but at present I will endeavor to give you a short description of the State capitol building.

It is built of "Columbus lime stone" which at a *distance closely* resembles white granite, and makes a fine appearance; the architecture is somewhat similar to that of the capitol at Harrisburg, but of larger dimensions, and at some distance presents an imposing appearance. The halls of Legislation are ample and tastefully adorned and fitted up for the use they are put to. The public library room is spacious and is richly furnished both in reading matter and furniture, several busts of prominent Ohio statesmen are placed around the walls of the room. The dome is interesting to most visitors; around the walls are suspended some very rare works of art, paintings and statues.

One room in the upper portion of the building contains the flags of Ohio regiments that served during the late war. Some of them looked as though they had never been in use, while others were torn and rent by war's wild strife. On the flags were noted the names of members of the different regiments to which they belonged, and the battles and sieges in which they had taken a prominent part.

Another room on the same floor contains a great number of relics from battle fields of the late war. I noticed quite a number of rough looking bowie knives, fashioned out of scythes, that had been captured from rebels; some of those weapons, I presume, with which one rebel intended to immolate five loyal persons. I noticed also a number of battle flags, torn and blood stained that had been captured by Ohio troops; to each was appended a short written account of its capture by a soldier, a commanding officer, to the late Gov. Tod. They narrated in simple words the terrible strife, the roar and carnage of battle, the advance and grand charge of the desperate enemy upon the defended position, the death of the enemy's color bearer, [illegible] rushing forth of Private —— from [illegible] to seize the fallen standard, [illegible] can do so it is again raised [illegible] courageous soldier of the enemy, with whom he engages in mortal hand to hand conflict, and the flag is at last won, but ere it is given up it is saturated and dyed in great tears of blood, shed in its defense by its brave defender. Sad mementos of the great struggle for the perpetuation of the Union.

Next month an election takes place for city and county officers, in which it is expected a sharp fight will be shown by both parties. At present the public are afflicted with a Democratic Legislature and city rulers of the same ilk. More anon.

GALEN.

Look at A. Hanauer's new advertisement in another column.

Rochester Public School.—MR. EDITOR:—It may not be without interest to your many readers, to know that in this borough is one of the best common schools in the country. The building is well located near the center of the town, and is 90 feet long by 48 feet wide, two stories high, containing eight good school rooms, each of which is entered from a large hall running through the center of the building.

The present term opened on the 6th ult., with Miss S. A. Platt, principal, occupying No. 8, (Miss A. Reno occupying No. 7 as her assistant) with 54 scholars.

Miss M. Foulk, No. 6 with			36,
" Tillie Gray, " 5			45,
" Martha Ramage,	No. 4		54,
" Tillie Moorhead,	" 3		65,
" Hattie Decker,	" 2		74,
" Kate Fraser,	" 1		90,
Total			418,

and exceeding by about twenty, the largest number of any former term. These figures were taken from the registers this week, and most unerringly attest the popularity of the teachers, and the confidence of the parents and guardians in their school. The common English branches are thoroughly and successfully taught, and in addition to these classes have been formed in higher mathematics, and the German and Latin languages.

While corporal punishment is seldom, if ever, resorted to, the discipline and general order exceeds in excellence, that of any former school in our town.

Most of the teachers were selected because of their already acquired reputation in their profession. They have made an excellent beginning and are justly entitled to what the facts indicate they are enjoying, the hearty cooperation and support of every friend of popular education in our town.

ROCHESTER.

A fine assortment of jewelry at the new store, opposite the U. P. Seminary.

ENON, Lawrence Co., Pa., Sept. 27, '69.

EDITOR ARGUS—I noticed an extract from the *Buckeye State*, published in your paper of Sept. 22, doubting the correctness of my statement in regard to the Early Rose Potatoes. The editor of the ARGUS it appears doubteth also, and calls for more testimony. I procured *one pound of Early Rose last* spring, cut them to one eye; there were about seventy eyes, some not much larger than peas; planted them in drills one foot apart, in the drill rows three feet apart. Dug them when the ground was dry. We don't dig potatoes here when it is raining. I never seen potatoes come out cleaner. The potatoes were raised in Lawrence county. The editor from the county where the land is good, and the farmers understand their business, says he has not heard of such a yield mentioned in his parts; evidently for a very good reason. They didn't have any such yields to mention. Has that vendor of local mishaps been victimized with muddy potatoes? The *Buckeye* man also states that the soil of Beaver county is not at all adapted to raising potatoes. Judging from the report of several from that county, I concur with his statement. Yours &c.,

FRANK EATON.

ROCHESTER, Pa., Oct. 2, '69.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Your readers being mostly all patrons of the telograph to some extent it will probably be of interest to them to know there has been a material reduction in rates charged for sending messages from and after 1st inst. Taking the tariff to twenty-five different points selected at random, I find the new tariff to these places *thirty-three* per cent lower than the old, and I think the average reduction to all points on our (Western Union) lines is about this great. Our company is also maturing other plans to increase the utility of the telegraph to the public, one of which is the sending of telegrams not requiring immediate dispatch at greatly reduced prices. The new tariff system operates as a general reduction of the average rates without reference to competing lines, and it is believed will greatly increase the volume of business done by telegraph. The business of our office has nearly doubled in the last year which we take as an evidence of increased enterprise in our citizens.

The Fourth Semi-Annual Convention of the Beaver County Sunday-School Association, will be held in the M. E. Church, New Brighton, Pa., on Wednesday and Thursday, October 13th and 14th, 1869. Pastors, Superintendents, Officers and Teachers, of all denominations, are cordially invited to attend.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.—Wednesday, 9 a. m., Sunday School prayer meeting: 9.30, Address of Welcome, by Rev. J. Mills; 10.00, organization and business; 10.30, brief verbal reports from delegates concerning the condition of their schools; 11.00 a. m., addresses.

Wednesday, 2 o'clock p. m., Devotional exercises; 2.30, p. m., Our Difficulties and how to meet them, by the Convention; 3 o'clock, Preparation of the Lesson; 3.30, Order of Exercises, and Government of the School. At 7 o'clock, p. m., Children's meeting, at which short and voluntary addresses will be delivered.

Thursday, 9 o'clock, a. m., Devotional exercises; 9.30, Should an unconverted person engage in the work of teaching a Sunday School class? 10.00 a. m., Exercises on the black board; 10.30, 1st, Are addresses from visitors advantageous? 2d, Should the Superintendent talk much? 11.00, Should the Lessons be uniform? and if so, what is the best method of procedure? 11:30, Class Drill.

Thursday, 7 o,clock, p. m., Devotional exercises, 1st, The Pastor's place in the Sunday School. Brief addresses. 2d, Sunday School experience and Incidents. 3d, Closing Words.

Beaver *Local* and *Radical*, and New Brighton *Herald* copy.

EDITOR ARGUS:—The Buckeye Mower and Reaper has been on exhibiton at all our county Fairs for some years past. At our recent Annual Fair, the Buckeye was not represented on account of the manufacturers not being able to supply their agents in this county with machines. C. Aultman & Co., the manufacturers, are now engaged in making *some valuable* improvements on the mower and reaper, and by next season they will have a self raker attached to the latter, which will be of incalculable advantage to the farmer. Persons intending to buy a mower or reaper, or both combined, *should defer doing so* until they see the Buckeye with its improvements. JAMES PATTERSON, *Ag't*

New Galilee, Pa., Oct. 4, 1869.

JOHN W. GEARY, the brave soldier, or Packer, the rebel millionaire, must be our Governor for the next three years. Can loyal men hesitate whom to choose? Vote for the man who fought his country's battles, and periled his life for the Union.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET,

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Sept. 27, 1869.

APPLES—Dull and in good supply, but unchanged, ranging from $1@2 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull, but not quoted lower than 33 to 35 cents for prime to choice packed.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged, ranging from 17 to 18 cents as to quality.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged—demand confined entirely to supplying wants of retail trade. We continue to quote Western winter wheat brands at $6.75@7 per bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged—$1.25 for Red and $1.35@1.37 for White. Rye is in demand with $1 is freely bid, and we can report sales of 2 cars at $1,11. Oats scarce and in demand at the advance; sales on track at 50 cts, and in store at 52@.53. Corn is dull and unchanged, $1.00.

HAY—Sales from country wagons, at $15@22 per ton—mostly at $15@20.

PROVISIONS—Firm but unchanged. Shoulders, 16a16½; Ribbed and Clear Sides, 20a20½; Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams 22½ and fancy 24. Lard, 20½ in tierces, and 21a21½ in half bbls and kegs. Dried Beef 22. Mess Pork at $33.75@34.

PEACHES—In good supply and dull; may be quoted at $1.00@1.50 per bushel, according to quality and condition.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is being sold in small lots at $4.25@4.50. Flaxseed is wanted at $2.20@2.25, and none offering. No inquiry for Clover Seed.

SALT—Allegheny River brands are quoted by the car load, at $2.25.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
May12:1y

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York
may12:1y]

New Advertisements.

C. ARBUTHNOT, J. A. STEPHENSON, W. T. SHANNON.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
Sole Agents for
FULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,
Greenville Barred Flannels,
BLANKETS and YARNS,
No. 115 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PENN.
oct6:3m.

BARKER'S
LARGE STOCK,

Cheap Merinos,	Cheap Muslins,
Cheap Silks,	Cheap Delaines,
Cheap Poplins,	Cheap Calicos,
Cheap Alpacas,	Cheap Shawls,
Cheap Linens,	Cheap Cloaks,
Cheap Croshcs,	Cheap Handkerchiefs,
Cheap Flannels,	Cheap Suits,
Cheap Blankets,	Cheap Arabs,
Cheap Quilts,	Cheap Hosiery,
Cheap Towels,	Cheap Gloves,
Cheap Shirt Fronts,	

EVERYTHING CHEAP AT
J. W. BARKER & CO'S.,
NO. 59 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
oct6:tc.

For Sale.—The Steam Mill, Distillery, Oil Wells, Engines and other property belonging to the Smith's Ferry & Little Beaver Petroleum Co., on Dry Run, at Smith's Ferry, Beaver county Pa. For particulars apply to either of the following Committee.
JOHN BIGGER, Smith's Ferry.
LEVI BRENNAMAN, Pittsburgh.
JAS. DARRAGH, A. C. HURST, } Bridgewater, Pa.
sep29:4t.
(Radical and Local copy both notices.)

CARPETS
AND OIL CLOTHS
NEW GOODS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
WHITE, CHECK
AND
FANCY MATTINGS,
FOR SUMMER WEAR NOW OPEN.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
NEW BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
THREE PLY CARPETS & INGRAINS
to fill our stock since the close of the heavy Spring Trade.
Oliver McClintock and Co.
23 FIFTH AVE.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
jun 30 69 1m.

Brighton Paper Mills,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
PRINTING,
MANNILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw.
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED
AND SOLD AT
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
☞ Rags taken in exchange. [sep29tf.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Mercer, dec'd, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for payment to
JESSE MERCER,
oct6:6t. Administrator. Green Tp.

Millinery & Dress Making.—Mrs. Z. Moore would call the attention of the ladies of Beaver and vicinity to the fact, that, she is now prepared to make Bonnets of every description. Dresses made in the most approved and fashionable styles, also Saques, Cloaks, Basques, &c. A large assortment of Ribbons, Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every description constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable prices. Ladies, call and be convinced, her establishment is in the house formerly occupied by Wm. B. Clark, esq., opposite the Union Hotel. [oct6tf.

U. S. Collector's Sale.

Will be sold on the premises, at public outcry, on Saturday October 16, 1869, all the right, title and claim of J. Marks & Co. of in and to a certain piece of land situate in Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: On the east and south by land of James Cochran's heirs, on the west by the borough of Darlington, and on the north by land lately the property of R. K. Kane & Co., and by the Darlington Railroad, containing about 3 acres, more or less, on which is erected a Coal Oil Refinery, with engine, boiler, tanks, pipes, pumps, stills and all the aparatus usually used in such an establishment. Also a cooper shop and warehouse.
C. M. MERRICK,
oct6;1t. Collector 24th Dist. Pa.

Notice.—Persons knowing themselves indebted to G. C. Speyerer, Rochester, will please call and settle with him. He will be found in the counting room of Speyerer & Sons, Rochester.
oct6:3t.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.—By virtue of an authority contained in the last will and testament of John Wylie, late of Ohio tp., Beaver county, dec'd, the undersigned executor of said decedent's will aforesaid, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on the premises, on TUESDAY OCTOBER 26, 1869 at 2 o'clock p. m., the following real estate of said decedent, situate in Ohio tp., and county of Beaver, aforesaid, near Hayl's cross roads, on the road leading from Beaver to New Lisbon, and bounded on the north by land of Jacob Grosscross and Jos. Wylie, east by land of Joseph Wylie, Mrs. Gibb and heirs of Thomas Hunter, south by Thos. Hunter's heirs and John Slentz, and west by land of David A. Reed; containing about 80 acres, 59 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered and all well watered and under fence. There are on said premises a good two-story frame dwelling house, frame barn and other out buildings, a well of never failing water at the door. A good orchard containing about 60 apple and other fruit trees—all bearing.
TERMS—One-third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from the date of delivery of deed. JOHN SLENTZ.
oct6;3t. Executor.

HARDWARE,
Glass, Nails & Paints,
S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER, Pa.
Buy in large quantities of manufacturers all kinds of
Building Hardware,
Such as Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Strap Hinges, Bolts, Sash Locks and Pulleys, Shutter Hinges and Fastenings, &c., &c.,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS
Saws, Augers, Planes, Plane Bitts, Steel and Iron Squares, Iny Squares, Bevel Squares, Braces, Brace Bitts, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Hatchets, Adzes, Axes, &c., &c.
Plasterers' and Mason's Trowels.
FARMER'S TOOLS,
Shovels, Spades, Picks, Mattocks, Forks, Hoes, Breast, Trace, Draw, Halter, Dog & Cow Chains.
Also a full line of
Housekeepers Goods,
such as table and pocket Cutlery, Spoons, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Apple pearers, Sad Irons, &c., &c.
NAILS OF ALL SIZES,
Comprising Fence and Finishing, in any quantity, and as low as can be bought in the city.
GLASS,
A large supply constantly on hand of all sizes, and single and double strength, at manufacturers prices,
PAINTS.
WHITE LEAD, RED LED,
and every Color, dry and in oil.
MINERAL PAINT
WHITING, PUTTY,
Linseed Oil,
TURPENTINE, DRYER, ALCHOHOL, GUM SHILLAC, VARNISHES, PAINT BRUSHES, GLAZIER'S TACKS, &C.
We buy our White Lead by the ton of manufacturers, and can sell on as good terms as any house in or out of the city.
These goods are our
SPECIALTIES,
and we know we can make it the interest of consumers to buy from us
☞ All goods delivered in the vicinity and to railroad and river free of charge. Orders carefully filled.
S. J. CROSS & CO.
oct6,1y.

BEAVER.
DRUG STORE,
HUGO ANDRIESSEN,
Druggist & Apothecary,
BEAVER, PENN.
DEALER IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS, &
TOILET ARTICLES.
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Medical Purposes.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &C., &C.
GROCERIES,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,
of the greatest variety, best quality and at the very lowest
CASH PRICES.
☞ Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett and Schwartz's Strictly Pure White Lead, the oldest and best brand in the market. ☜
oct6.1y.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!!—The undersigned has again commenced the manufacture of Shingles at his establishment near the railroad station, in Beaver, Pa. Builders and all others in need of shingles can get as good an article from me and at as fair terms as anywhere else in the county. Give me a call. D. SHUMAKER.
aug11:tf

New Advertisements.

AT
JOS. HORNE & CO'S.
Fall and Winter Millinery Goods,
Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Hats, Bonnets Velvets, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Hoisery & Gloves,
WOOLEN GOODS,
Yarns, Worsted, Flannels, Corsets and Balmoral Skirts,
UNDERWEAR,
FURNISHING GOODS,
Hair Coils, Rolls and Switches,
AND NOTIONS,
Stock always complete and prices low.
77 & 79 MARKET ST.,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
oct6tc.

FLOUR.
Bucher & Ryder's Best,
made at Massilon, Ohio, is now taking the lead.
S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER,
have it constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, at
Lower Figures
than any other Flour of the same
QUALITY
sold in the county.
oct6tf.

Marshal's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose at public auction at the Custom House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 22nd day of October, 1869, at 2 o'clock p. m., all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Josiah M. King and Isaac Pennock, partners as King & Pennock, and each of them, of and in a certain tract of land situated in the township of North Sewickley, Beaver county, Pa., bounded by the Beaver River, by lands of A. & J. Robison, by land now or late of Whistler's heirs, and by lands of John Funkhouser and others, containing 1.231 acres, more or less, upon which are erected several frame houses, barns, and other improvements. Taken in execution as the *property* of the said King & Pennock at the suit of the Union National Bank of St. Louis. A. MURDOCH,
oct6:3t. U. S. Marshal.

FRUIT.
Trees, Vines, Berry Bushes & Plants.
I have for sale on my farm one mile west of Beaver, on the Lisbon Road, a large lot of Nursery Stock, comprising the following: 20,000 Concord Grape Vines, 15,000 Clinton vines, 10,000 Peach Trees—budded and natural—5,000 Gooseberry bushes, Currant bushes, Rochelle Blackberry, and several good varieties of
Strawberry Plants.
I am making arrangements to have a general assortment of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Quince and Plum Trees, with several varieties of Evergreens. I will plant trees and vines purchased of me, and insure them, at moderate rates.
GEORGE ENGLE,
sep29:4t. Beaver, Pa.

CANNEL COAL! CANNEL COAL!!
BY THE CAR OR WAGON LOAD.
Send in your orders at once.
Car loads shipped by railroad to all points.
Wagons will be supplied at the bank as heretofore. Remember the old Morse Cannel Coal Mine, near Darlington railroad.
P. L. GRIM, J. F. MANSFIELD,
Operators.
For car loads address
MANSFIELD & CO.
New Galilee, Beaver Co., Pa.
sep29;3m.

DRUGS!
DRUGS & MEDICINES
TRUSSES!
W. BUECHLING
German Apothecary and Druggist!
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER,
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of
PURE DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMES AND SOAPS,
PAINTS, OILS,
PURE WINES AND
LIQUORS FOR
Medical Purposes.
Cigars and Tobacco, Crude and Refined Oils.
ALSO
Sole agent for Dr. Betzel's Patent Trusses.
All kinds of Trusses will be delivered on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night.
☞ *A share of patronage solicited* ☜
jy21:1y.

$15. Gold Watches. $20.
THE ONLY GENUINE DOUBLE-EXTRA REFINED
OROIDE GOLD WATCHES,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
OROIDE WATCH CO.,
Are all of best make, *Hunting Cases, Warranted not to tarnish;* looks like fine Gold, wears like Gold, and are **Equal to the best Gold Watches** in make and finish; with the best *Full Jeweled Detached and Patent Levers, Extra Fine Cases,*—(Gent's and Ladies' size)—$15 each.
The Double Extra Refined, Solid OROIDE GOLD WATCHES, A No. 1, Full Jeweled Levers at $20 each.
SENT BY EXPRESS, anywhere in the United States, **at regular wholesale prices, payable on delivery. No money is required in advance**, only satisfactory assurance that the order is made in good faith. **Any package may be opened and examined** before paid for, by paying the Express charges only.
Persons can order by mail *with safety*, by sending money in advance in a Registered letter, and the goods will be sent as a **Registered package**, prepaid, at our risk.
AN AGENT SENDING FOR SIX WATCHES, WILL RECEIVE AN EXTRA WATCH FREE—MAKING SEVEN $15 WATCHES FOR $90, or SEVEN $20 WATCHES FOR $120.
Also, Elegant Oroide Gold Chains of latest and most costly styles, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, from 10 to 40 inches long, at $2, $4 $6 and $8 each; sent with watch, at lowest wholesale prices.
Our watches are all made of the **Genuine Solid Oroide Gold Refined**, are all perfectly regulated and adjusted, and **Guaranteed by the Company** *to keep correct time and wear and not tarnish.* State the kind, size and price of watch required, and order only of
THE OROIDE WATCH CO.,
148 Fulton Street, New York.
aug. 25:3m.

Executors Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jane Caldwell, of Darlington tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HARVEY McCOWN, Ex'r.,
sept15:6t. Enon Valley, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

ALEXANDER & MASON,
C. M. ALEXANDER, late Col. 2d D. C. Vols. and ex-Post Master of Washington, D. C. } Solicitors of } J. M. MASON, Attorney at Law
American and European Patents,
And Counselors at Patent Law.
[Fifteen years experience as solicitors of Patents.]
470 Seventh Street: opposite the Patent Office.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Papers carefully prepared and patents secured without delay.
Examinations in the Patent office *free of charge*, and *no individual fee asked in any case unless a patent is allowed.*
Send for Circular of Terms, Instructions and References [aug 4:1y

HENRY LAPP.
Dealer in all kinds of
FURNITURE,
Brighton street above the Plow Factory,
Rochester, Pa.
The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. [aug18:6m

B. S. RANGER,
Bridge Street,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.
IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
DRY GOODS.
Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla.
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Joconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.
Groceries,
Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.
Hardware, Nails, Glass,
Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.
WOODENWARE.
Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.
CARBON OIL,
Linseed Oil & White Lead.
Boots and Shoes
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.
Rifle Powder and Shot,
Blasting Powder and Fuse.
Flour Feed & Queensware.
All heavy goods delivered free of charge.
By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods *of all the different kinds usually kept in a country* store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
B. S. RANGER.
dec23'68:1y.—jy1chgd.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
AT WHOLESALE.
Blank Books & Stationery,
IN GENERAL AT
LOWEST PRICES.
☞ Our new Wholesale Price List mailed free to Dealers and Teachers.
S. A. CLARKE & CO.,
110 WOOD STREET,
SECOND DOOR BELOW FIFTH AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
sept1'69:3m.

VALUABLE Real Estate For Sale.—By virtue of an authority contained in the last will and testament of Samuel Cristler, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, the undersigned Executors of said last will, will Expose to Sale, by Public Vendue or Out Cry, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Real Estate of said decedant, situate partly in Raccoon and partly in Greene townships, in said county of Beaver, half a mile from the Ohio River, at Shippingport, opposite Rogers' Station on C. & P. Railroad, and adjoining lands of John Cristler, Elisha Thornsburg, —— Moore, Samuel Kennedy and James Thornsburg, containing about 375 acres; 160 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and on which are erected a good two story brick house with two-story frame attached; three tenant houses, barn, stable, and other out buildings. The balance well timbered, and all well watered. The whole of said land is of excellent quality, is underlaid with a 4½ feet vein of excellent coal, now opened and operated, and is easy of access from the River. There are also good *orchards* on the premises, containing a variety of fruits. Title good.
Said premises will be sold as a whole, or will be divided into three parcels to suit purchasers.
TERMS:—Five per cent. of the purchase money in hand when property is bid off; One-third of the remainder of said purchase money when the deed is delivered, which will be within ten days thereafter; and the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual installments from that date, with interest, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
For further particulars inquire of the undersigned. DAVID KENNEDY, M'Cleary P. O.
DAVID BOYD, Hookstown,—*Exr's.*

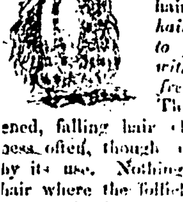
NEW GOODS!
Fall and Winter Wear.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE
LATEST STYLES,
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR
Gentlemen's Furnishing Good
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.
WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
mar24:tf BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

NOTICE—LIME.
To builders, masons, bricklayers and plasterers, get your lime at the
MONITOR LIME KILNS,
Vanport, and save time and money. It is the very best Lime, as it is stronger and will make more mortar, and there is no waste to it. We burn none but the best stone and it is burned just right; the coal is not mixed with the stone to burn, so that there is no ashes or cinder in it.
Bricklayers need not sift it or run it off to make mortar, which will save a good deal of time.
You can always get it fresh—red hot if you want it—and in
LARGE LUMPS.
Refer to all who have used it. Some parties interested in other kilns speak against it and try to sell an inferior article at the same price. Call and see it, or try some.
Lime delivered promptly to order at
Reasonable Rates
by railroad, river or wagons. Send orders to the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, or to
W. J. DUNN,
may 19:6m Beaver Post Office.

Medicinal.

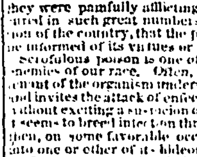
1855
SEWARD'S
COUGH CURE
A Safe and Speedy Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Incipient, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on a worthless medicine.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE
Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold by all Druggists.
je30:1y

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a
HAIR DRESSING,
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.
Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.
Syphilis or Venereal and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhoea or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation of the Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE
mar17;1y.

BENTLEY'S
CONSTITUTION
BITTERS.
A PERFECT CURE
Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Acidity of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Heart Burn, Jaundice, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Intestines.
Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold by all Druggists.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentry having been granted to the undersigned executrix and executor on the estate of Charles Fisher, dec'd, late of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa.; Therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims on said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to—
MARGARET FISHER, *Executrix.*
JOHN HESSON, *Executor.*
aug1:6w

FOR SALE.—A new two story Frame House, containing four rooms, with a nice lot close to the station in Industry. Inquire of
J. R. ESCH,
Painter, Beaver, Pa.
Terms reasonable. [aug4tf

FIRST ARRIVAL OF
NEW FALL GOODS,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,
No 52 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,
Black Silks, Plaids for Scarfs,
Plaid Poplins, French Chintzes,
Black Bombazines, Black Alpacas,
Striped Shawls, New Styles,
Prints, Muslins, Calicos, Flannels and Blankets.
A full assortment of
NEW GOODS
AND SUMMER GOODS
At Great Bargains
NO. 52 ST. CLAIR STREET,
PITTSBURGH, P.
sept8tc.

(*Continued from first page.*)

the State; and yet they were transfered (it could not be called a sale) to a broken corporation for the nominal sum of three and a half million of dollars, none of which has yet been paid excepting the paltry sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, which was paid in December, 1858.

If those works had been judiciously sold they would have brought five millions of dollars without any complication, and this sum would have helped the State much in paying her debts. The State canals were again sold and large fortunes made in the operation.

The Sunbury and Erie railroad company again made a very feeble attempt of prosecuting the work on their road, but it amounted to but little and the work was abandoned. Eventually the Pennsylvania railroad company purchased the Sunbury and Erie's unfinished line of railroad, put it under contract and at a heavy cost completed it. Governor Packer was not a candidate for a second term, and was succeeded by Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre county.

In 1860 Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre county, was elected the fifteenth Governor of Pennsylvania. Early in 1861 the Southern rebellion commenced. During Mr. Buchanan's administration seven States formally went out of the Union and six more were struggling to get out. Our forts, arsenals, shipyards, mints, custom houses and post offices were all seized in the South. A Southern Confederacy being formed in February, we had two Democratic Presidents holding sway at the same time, Jas. Buchanan at Washington, and Jefferson Davis at Montgomery, Alabama. The Executive and Legislative branches of the government at Montgomery and the Executive at Washington were purely Democratic, but, thanks to a kind Providence, the Congress at Washington was Republican, and to that noble band of men we are indebted for the preservation of our government.

In this terrible state of affairs the Governors of the loyal States were actively engaged in preparations for defense, and in front of the foremost of those was Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania. He called out the military force of the State as fast as possible. Every encouragement was given to volunteering. A division of Pennsylvania Reserves was hurriedly raised, armed and equipped, and sent to the field by the Governor. Perhaps no body of troops in the United States, of the same number, did more hard fighting than the Pennsylvania Reserves. Their good services were everywhere acknowledged. Under Gov. Curtin's encouragement and countenance regiment after regiment joined the Union army, until the troops of Pennsylvania out numbered those of the United States and Great Britain during the war of 1812. A greater weight of responsibility rested on Gov Curtin's shoulders than had ever been laid on any preceding Governor of the State; but he proved himself equal to the task. This energy and exertion never seemed to fail—he did not seem to think his duty ended when he sent troops to the army, but he sent commissioners after them to care for them, and report the situation of the sick and wounded in the hospitals to the Governor and Surgeon General. The last named office at Harrisburg enabled the friends of those in the hospitals to find them or learn their condition. Indeed, the care of these humane men was very valuable to the sufferers in the army. They voluntarily did their duty without a salary—nothing but their expenses being paid. The name of the Governor of Pennsylvania seemed always to cheer the sick and wounded sufferers in the tent or in the hospital.

In 1863 Governor Curtin was elected for a second term, at the end of which he retired, leaving the finances of the State in a good condition. The State debt had not been increased, but somewhat lessened, and except for the thousand of mourners for their friends, no trace of the desperate war was noticeable in Pennsylvania.

General John W. Geary, of Westmoreland county, was in 1866, elected the sixteenth Governor of Pennsylvania. General Geary received a good classical education, and is possessed of a well cultivated mind. In civil life he has filled some very important offices with credit to himself and benefit to the public. He was appointed Governor of Kansas, but refused to obey his instructions to make that a slave State, and he resigned his office as Governor. At the breaking out of the Southern rebellion he nobly volunteered his services in favor of his country. He entered the army as a Colonel, and was appointed to a very important trust at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia.

This was a troublesome point to guard; but Col. Geary seemed almost intuitively to understand the passes in Virginia, whether by river, mountain, or public roads, and few of the rebel marauding parties returned to their headquarters without being made less in number. When the headquarters of the Union army, or rather, their winter quarters, was at Frederick city, Md., it was quite a common occurrence to see parties of Col. Geary's rebel prisoners sent in and given up. While it is a lamentable fact that many officers indulged in excesses, Col. Geary was always sober and perfectly ready for action in cases of emergency—he neither used spirits or tobacco. The rebels in Virginia planted a cannon on the Shenandoah mountain, and from their elevated position annoyed our troops at Harper's Ferry under Col. Geary. In this situation, a cannon was placed in position to reach the foe, but no gunner could be found who understood cannon practice, and Col. Geary undertook the task himself, and his first shot dismounted the rebel cannon, and he soon drove them from their position.

Col. Geary was promoted to the office of Brigadier General and then to Major General, for his good conduct. He fought through the whole war, was with Gen. Sherman in all his hard fought battles, and has, first and last, rendered more service to his country than any man of his age now living. Gen. Geary was several times appointed to the command of Gen. Sherman's divisions, and in all cases gave proof that he was a competent executive officer as well as a brave soldier. He was an officer of great firmness of purpose, but courteous to all, and never used any unnecessary harshness to any. General Geary was twice wounded, but never remained long from actual service.

Gov. Geary has served nearly one term, and his administration has been fortunate. We have no State tax—the State debt has been largely reduced. The financial condition of Pennsylvania is better than it was at any time during the past thirty years, and nothing is needed but a continuation of the measures now pursued to pay the whole State debt in a few years.

Gov. Geary is again nominated by the republicans for re-election. An election in the Keystone State is always looked upon with interest by the whole Union. In the present case rebels of the United States are praying for Gov. Geary's defeat; and the loyal people everywhere are anxious for his election, and no loyal man in Pennsylvania should hesitate about voting for Governor Geary.

A PENN'A. FARMER.

—A farmer named Samuel Barton, living on Gunpowder river, near Baltimore, was murdered in his house on Sunday night by a man named Wm. Brown, who married his niece. He has not been arrested.

—The Hair House of Steinberg & Meyer, of Cincinnati, was robbed of $6,000 worth of stock, on Monday night last. No clue as yet to the burlars.

—The break in the Erie Canal at Pool's Brook, has been repaired, and navigation fully resumed.

Western Ladies on a Buffalo Hunt—A Cincinnati Belle Fires at and Kills a Huge Bull, and Astonishes a Couple of English Lords.

As we were parting from Miss Susan B. Anthony last evening in the Burnet House parlor, she remarked that she would love to welcome to the ranks of the little army that was battling for Woman's Rights. Miss A. indicated by a nod the person of whom she spoke, and it proved to be a lovely girl whom we had noticed at once on entering the room; whose face, indeed, was one of those which many men and some women possess which attract one's attention even in the largest crowd, and which, though we get but a glimpse of them are easily recognized years afterwards as having been seen before, bearing upon them, as they do, some inexplicable fascination beyond the mere impress of intellect or beauty.

Our reportorial curiosity was at once aroused of course, and upon Miss Anthony's adding that the young lady was the heroine of a recent hunt, in which Gen. Custar and two "Peers of the Realm" had also figured, we unblushingly requested an introduction, which was kindly granted. Miss Sallie Talmadge, the accomplished daughter of Mr. T. W. Talmadge, of Columbus, Ohio—seemed to be about nineteen years old—we say *seemed*, because our gallantry was even too much for our professional impudence on this point—and was dressed in a rich brown traveling suit that well become her medium sized graceful and dashing figure. She will be a *debutante* this season in fashionable Columbus circles, having only left school, Mrs. Ranney's, at Elizabeth, N. J., in July. After finishing her education her father offered her a choice between the usual round of dissipation at Newport, Long Branch, Saratoga, &c., and a visit to the prairies, "those gardens of the desert, those unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful," for which the speech of England has no name, and a girl of spirit that she was, she chose the latter.

The result shows itself in the elasticity of her every movement, in the bright flash of her dark eyes, and in the bronze of her cheeks. The latter did not conceal, however, the flush of pleasurable excitement that rose as she kindly "rode the hunt over again" for us. She seemed to be actually in the saddle as she spoke, and enjoying the wild gallop. We have never been so enthused with a description since we heard the greatest "Lady Gay Spanker" that ever lived storm a house with "Gloriously, Max! gloriously!" "There were sixty horses in the field, all mettle to the bone; the start was a picture—away we went in a cloud—pell mell—helter skelter—* * * Now, for the first time, I gave Blueskin his head—ha! ha! Away we flew like a thunderbolt—over went the filly—I over the same spot, leaving Kitty in the ditch—walked to the steeple, eight miles, in thirty minutes, and scarcely turned a hair.

We wish our readers could enjoy the treat we did. It positively amounted to a sensation—a thing which, though he may often create it in the good public, your Bohemian rarely experiences himself. Our very finger tips yet tingle with the blood sent to them by the words of the eloquent speaker. But, to the story, which, alas! must be given in "the usual style." The excursion party, bound for Sheridan and other points in the Far West, left Columbus on the first of September, and, after an exhilarating trip, reached Fort Hays on the 6th inst. On the Tuesday after their arrival a grand hunt was organized. The military portion of the party consisted of General Custer, the officers of the seventh Cavalry, including S. G. Sturgis, Colonel commanding; Colonel Custer, brother of the General; Colonel C. W. Cook, Dr. Lippincott, Major Bell, Colonel Thomas, and Lieutenant Nolan; also one hundred privates and a mounted band of sixteen instruments.

A large number of ladies accompanied the hunters in ambulances as far as Smoky River Valley, sixteen miles from the fort, to witness the day's sport if possible. Gen. Custar had also with him two distinguished guests in the person of Lords Berkly Paget and Henry Waterpark, of the British peerage, the latter a scion of the Wellesly family. These gentlemen were escorted to Fort Hays by Colonel Gentry, who was also present. An encampment was made at Smoky Valley, and from the top of a neighboring ledge the ladies were witnesses to an exciting chase on Wednesday afternoon. On this occasion thirty buffaloes were killed, General Custar getting eight, 'Paget' three, and 'Waterpark' four. That night most of the ladies returned to the fort, satisfied with the exciting scene they had witnessed from afar off. Not so with Miss Talmadge, however. She was tired of being merely a "looker on in Vienna," and remained with her father, brother and Mrs. Custar at the camp. Her wish to join the next day's gallop was gladly gratified by the officers, a dark blooded bay of Custar's being placed at her disposal.

Mounted upon the beautiful creature, she must have been indeed the glorious picture we are told she was. Early on Thursday morning the party rode forth in search of the game. There were one hundred and thirty men and one lady, apparently a very Joan of Arc, leading her armed band. Ten miles of prairie land had been ridden across, when Custar yelled out the signal of game in sight, and the entire party charged upon and scattered a herd of buffaloes that appeared to the westward. Foremost in the wild dash the fleet courser of Miss Talmadge bore her, until she found herself on the track of a huge bull.—Full five miles of the prairie the bay spurned beneath his heels before the side of the old fellow was reached.—Two quick, well directed shots from a Colt's revover that Miss Sallie carried brought the bison to a halt.

The big bull settled slowly to his knees, bellowed and rolled over—dead! Colonel Cook, whose gallantry and admiration had kept him from joining separately in the chase, and who had followed close upon the track of Miss Tallmadge, now expected to see her stop satisfied. Not so. Her blood was up.—Quick as a flash she wheeled and made for a second quarry, another sharp gallop, three shots, and the thing was over. Eighty buffalo were slaughtered in this day's hunt.

Custar killed nine, Lord Paget six, and Lord Waterpark five, but it may easily be imagined that Miss Tallmadge was the heroine of the day, and that the old bull's head that now hangs in her father's hall, at Columbus, will be the talk of many a camp mess, and the theme at many an aristocratic circle across the water. We earnestly recommend a buffalo hunt to some of our belles whose pallid cheeks and languid air form but a sorry contrast to the rugged health and buoyancy, combined with the most delicate refinement that characterize the appearance of the heroine of the "Buffalo Hunt of Smoky Valley."

Perhaps the fact that Miss T. slept but three nights in bed, nearly always encamping out, from the time she left home till she reached Cincinnati on her return, might prove some slight drawback to the pale young women in question, by whom the easy roll of their carriages on Nicholson pavement is strongly preferred to the blood warming leaps of a mettled courser.

—The corner stone of a new Catholic church was laid at Marvintown, a suburb of Erie, Pa., on Sunday last, by Bishop Mullin. The Catholic societies, in regalia, formed a procession half a mile in length.

—The new buildings of the National Military Asylum at Milwaukee were dedicated on Monday afternoon the 27th ult.

Hanauer's Column.

SPECIAL

Announcement.

A. HANAUER,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

MILLINERY

&

FANCY GOODS,

OPPOSITE U. P. SEMINARY,

BEAVER, PA.,

WILSON'S BUILDING,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

OPPOSITE NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

I call the attention of the people of Beaver County to the fact that I have opened a new Store, opposite the U. P. Seminary, in Beaver, where I will constantly keep on hand and offer at the lowest prices everything kept in a first class

MILLINERY

&

FANCY GOODS'

Establishment.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

All goods are marked in plain figures.

Look at the Prices:

Hat Frames, all Styles..........10 cts.

Bonnet Frames, all Styles..........25 cts.

Hats..........25, 50, 75, $1

Good Hoopskirts..........50 cts.

All Linen Handkerchiefs..........10 cts.

Good Linen Bosoms 25 cts.

LADIES' HAIR SWITCHES, 35 CTS.

French Corsets, $1 00,

The best ever sold for the money,

Call and Convince Yourself.

Mr. Isaac Hanauer,

Who has an interest in the business in Beaver will superintend the same, and will endeavor by

FAIR DEALING

to deserve the custom and

GOOD WILL

OF ALL.

ALSO

Miss Louise C. Wilson

Will be happy to see all her friends at the

STORE,

and will show them the

FINEST STOCK

OF

MILLINERY

&

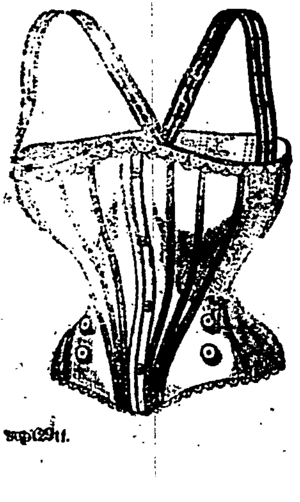
FANCY GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES

Sole Agent of Beaver County for the

Health Corset.



sep29tf.

Election.

General Election

PROCLAMATION,

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate—

1 The officers to be elected.

2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, JOHN S. LITTELL, high Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that

On the 2d Tuesday of October next, (being the 12th day of the month), a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, viz:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Senator from the Twenty-sixth District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Members of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Register and Recorder of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Clerk of the Courts of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of the county of Beaver.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Trustees of the Academy of the county of Beaver.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet in the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson—now by John D. Elliott.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The elector's of McGuire's District will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township, will meet at the house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house, near Richey Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azariah Inman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of the upper, or north ward, in the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Carpenter shop of Thomas Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the middle ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the school house, in said ward.

The electors of the lower or south ward of the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Car Factory, in said ward.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville school house, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom Borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Feazle, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the hotel in Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. M'Innis, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Beaver will meet at the Sheriff's office, in said borough.

The electors of St. Clair borough will meet at the School house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Baden will meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of New Galilee borough will meet at the school house in New Galilee.

The electors of Beaver Falls borough will meet at the school house in Beaver Falls.

And the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks who attend to the general election on the second Tuesday of October are hereby enjoined to attend and perform at the said election of Electors, to be holden as aforesaid, the like duties, subject to the like penalties for misconduct as they are liable to at the election for members of Assembly, &c.

I make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive department of this State or United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge or other officer at any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

"If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officers of an election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or the township where the said offence was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereto, or by any printed or written advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so offered to be bet.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or advise and procure another so to do, he or they shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next spring election shall act as inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one out of their number to fill such vacancy.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Beaver county that by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17th, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county commissioners under the eighth section of the act of the fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district which he is the asses or, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and to add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so, to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto, and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain by inquiry upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of the work it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list in alphabetical order of the white freemen above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each name state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also the occupation of the person; and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SECTION 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable, and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of or on the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V.;" and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all such cases the letters opposite the name, "N.," or "D. I.," as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention; in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the names of the voters in each precinct, separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

SECTION 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SECTION 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming the right to vote, shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to have been paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid, and the receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or, if born elsewhere, shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization;) and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the state one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks, in each case respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SECTION 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years, consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they, and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificates.

SECTION 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 7. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this Act and the Acts to which this is a Supplement, at the general elections in October. The Assessor shall also make the same returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner, in all respects, as is required at the general elections in October.

SECTION 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in all respects as at the general elections in October.

SECTION 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the election shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this Act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers shall be punished as perjury.

SECTION 10. The Assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters if they see proper to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed, every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any such tribunal trying a contest under said election: *Provided:* That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SECTION 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in presence of some of the judges, according to the Act of Congress, or shall connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SECTION 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, wilfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be a fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be a fact knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation, shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine, not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine and imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface, or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 15. All elections for city, ward borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SECTION 16. At all elections hereafter held, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o clock, p. m.

SECTION 17. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the commonwealth; and the county commissioners of each county shall, as soon as necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

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SECTION. 19. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

DESERTERS' DISFRANCHISING LAW.

As therein directed I also give official notice of the following provisions of an Act approved June 4th, 1866, entitled "a further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth:"

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judges or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3 That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this commonwealth vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this commonwealth, he shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, and in cases of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

As therein directed I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved March 30, 1866, entitled "An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth;"

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts to be voted for, and to be labeled outside, "Judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labeled "State," one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their several districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district at the borough of Beaver, on the third day after the day of election, being on FRIDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1869, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

The Senatorial return Judges will meet in accordance with an Act approved May 5th, 1864, at the Court House in Beaver, in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election, being Tuesday, October 19th, 1869.

The Representative return Judges will meet in accordance with an Act approved May 5th, 1864, at the Court House in Beaver, in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, on the seventh day after the election being Tuesday, October 19th, 1869.

Given under my hand, at my office in Beaver, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in the ninety-third year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN S. LITTELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Beaver, Pa.,
September 1st, 1869.

Dry Goods.

Dan'l Hugus & Co,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Marbleized Slate Mantels.

No. 187 Liberty Street,

Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

Prices, $25.00 and Upwards.

In the marbleizing process certain mineral colors, or metallic oxides, are applied to and absorbed by the stone, which is then subjected to a proper degree of heat until the enamel is perfectly incorporated with the slate, and becomes one substance forever. We have now, on exhibition, over thirty mantels of different colors and styles of finish, and invite especial attention to orders where parties wish colors to harmonize with paper and carpets. We are receiving, monthly, new styles from European designers, which enables us to produce the latest patterns in marble. [june9:1y

New Advertisements.

SCHIFF & STEINFELD,

Have received this fall a heavy stock in

DRY GOODS,

TRIMMINGS,

NOTIONS,

FANCY GOODS. &C.,

Which they have purchased direct from the headquarters at

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

And are therefore able to sell their goods now at prices which cannot be beat anywhere, Pittsburgh included.

They have received a full line of the celebrated

Double Warp Alpacca,

Considered the best make imported into this country.

IN

DRESS GOODS

They have on hand now the latest in the

NEW YORK MARKET.

PRINTS,

They have on hand hundreds of different patterns of the best makes at 12½ cents; also inferior qualities at 8 and 10 cents.

WATERPROOF

Will be much worn again this fall, and on that account they laid in a large stock of all qualities.

IN

PLAIN AND CHECKERED FLANNELS

They have a larger assortment than any other establishment in the county.

They also offer extra bargains in bleached and unbleached

MUSLINS.

New Styles in

BLANKETS,

COVERLETS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

WOOLEN YARN

And all kinds of

NOTIONS

AND LADIES

Dress Trimmings.

IN

FANCY GOODS

SUCH AS

BREASTPINS,

EARRINGS,

SLEEVE BUTTONS,

CHAINS, &C.,

They have received the most elegant styles, the like of which was never seen in this town.

If you see their stock in new styles in

MEN'S and BOYS' HATS,

and all kinds of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

you must surely think they mean business.

In Fancy and Plain

CASSIMERES,

CLOTH,

DOBSKINS,

BEAVERS,

CHINCHILLAS,

They say without bragging that no one in the county is able to show a more select stock of

FINE STYLES,

and can offer them at

LOWER PRICES

than they do. Therefore they can guarantee whoever patronizes them that they can furnish a suit of clothing which can not be beat, either in style or prices.

They can say again that they have the best cutter in this county, a gentleman who goes ahead with the fashion, and has practiced his trade for twenty years in first class merchant tailoring establishments in New York, Cleveland, and lately at Alliance, O. Their force of tailors and tailoresses is of the very best, as will be seen by the work they intend to turn out this fall. To keep their old customers and get new ones, they have concluded to make suits to order

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

All wool cassimere suits they will now make for

$20

For which thirty dollars has to be paid elsewhere, and all wool black broadcloth suits for

$30

For which other houses charge $40. It would be advisable, and in fact it is to the interest of every one to price the goods and examine the stock of

SCHIFF & STEINFELD,

(Before purchasing elsewhere.)

BROADWAY,

NEW BRIGHTON.

sep29:1m.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Aug. 29th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 4.30, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 1.25 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP's.	EXP's.	EXP's.	EXP's.
Pittsburgh	135AM	645AM	835AM	125PM
Rochester	300	880		235
Salem	455	1018	1058	430
Alliance	530	1115	1130	520
Canton	601	1221PM	1205PM	607
Massillon	640	1245	1220	626
Orrville	751	136		708
Wooster	720	155	108	731
Mansfield	853	305	221	918
Crestline { A	950	443	245	950
Crestline { D	950	605	305	1015
Bucyrus	1017	653		1039
Upper Sandusky	1051	709	403	1109
Forest	1131	740		1153
Lima	1230	845	518	1255AM
Van Wert	210PM	1000		200
Fort Wayne	350	1145	720	280
Columbia	435	1231AM		357
Warsaw	456	125		443
Plymouth	546	228	900	600
Valparaiso	730	408	1010	730
Chicago	930	620	1140	910

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP's.	EXP's.	EXP's.	EXP
Chicago	450AM	920AM	430PM	1000PM
Valparaiso	730	950	547	1229AM
Plymouth	903	1118	715	226
Warsaw	1007	1148		339
Columbia	1058			438
Fort Wayne	1205PM	110PM	905	600
Van Wert	133	200		718
Lima	252	246	1042	825
Forest	423	348		946
Upper Sandusky	452	403	1151	1012
Bucyrus	533	440		1053
Crestline { A	605	505	1250AM	1125
Crestline { D	600AM	515	1255	1200PM
Mansfield	635	543	120	1223
Wooster	825	703	230	155
Orrville	858	728		220
Massillon	935	752	326	250
Canton	1000	813	341	305
Alliance	1125	905	420	420
Salem	1210PM	933	445	510
Rochester	205	1105		555
Pittsburgh	315	1200	710	645

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:25 p. m; New Castle, 3:05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:45 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:40. N. Castle, 9:50 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:30 p. m; arrives New Castle 7:05 p.m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Aug. 30th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	815AM	1210PM	....	335PM
Euclid Street	826	1221	....	346
Hudson	930	114	....	448
Ravenna	1004	148	....	526
Alliance	1100	218	....	625
Bayard	1132	243	....	....
Wellsville	105PM	355	....	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.		ACCOM
Wellsville	855AM	330PM	....	....
Bayard	1025	435	....	....
Alliance	1125	515	....	725AM
Ravenna	1210PM	552	....	815
Hudson	1244	620	....	855
Euclid Street	146	718	....	956
Cleveland	200	730	....	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP's.	*	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM	725AM	115PM	430PM
Bridgeport	555	815	125	440
Steubenville	700	1100	213	600
Wellsville	815	125PM	415	....
Smith's Ferry	840	140	437	....
Beaver	....	....	....	....
Rochester	925	220	520	....
Pittsburgh	1035	325	625	....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	EXP's.	
Pittsburgh	620AM	110PM	425PM	....
Rochester	725	220	540	....
Beaver	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Smith's Ferry	813	251	630	....
Wellsville	850	337	700	....
Steubenville	950	435	....	705AM
Bridgeport	1059	543	....	815
Bellair	1010	555	....	830

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves N. Philadelphia, 640, a. m. | Bayard, 11:50 a.m.
Arrives Bayard, 945, a.m. | N. Philadelphia, 240pm

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny

jun2:1y.

Surveyor General's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 12, 1869.

To the Owners of Unpatented Lands: [illegible]

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, *Surveyor General.*

aug18:6w

Hardware, &c.

STOVES & TINWARE.

O. R. ANSHUTZ,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

ALSO

Keeps a Complete Assortment of

Fire-Fronts,

Grates, Cooking-Stoves

&c. &c.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting

Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.

Particular Attention Paid to Job Work,

Japanned and

PRESSED WARE

Kept Constantly on Hand

Shop on the lower end of Third Street

Beaver, Pa.

Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10y

FALLSTON FOUNDRY.

AND REPAIR SHOP.

Engines and machinery made and repaired in the best style. Having great variety of Patterns, I can with promptitude accommodate customers with all kinds of castings at the lowest rates.

Plough and Plough Castings,

of different patterns, including the Keystone Plough which speaks for itself wherever it has been used.

STOVES,

Cooking, Franklin and Heating, of the most popular Patterns, of all Cooking Stoves [illegible]

Patent Portable Extension Top,

which [illegible] names of persons having used the Stove [illegible] time:

[illegible]

In introducing our stove [illegible]

JOHN THORNILEY

feb17'69:ly

MOORE'S DRUG STORE.

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints,

AND

DYE STUFFS;

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, [illegible] Drug Store in the county.

Dupont's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY Ever offered outside of the city. [illegible]

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Having perfected an arrangement by which [illegible]

Clear Pine, Inch Plank, Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors, &c., &c.

at the lowest prices [illegible]

sept15:tf

Executors' Notice.—Letters testamentary [illegible]

Executors Notice.—[illegible]

Administrators Notice.—[illegible]